FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

Hungary's Puja

LD202230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has arrived in the Soviet capital. Frigyes Puja is taking part in the foreign ministers' meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Czechoslovakia's Chnoupek

LD210036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, has arrived by air in Moscow for the session of the committee of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers. He was welcomed at Sheremetyovo Airport by representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other officials.

Bulgaria's Mladenov

AU210842 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 21 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, left for Moscow today. He will take part there in the session of the committee of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

Romania's Andrei

AU211927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMt 21 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 21/10/1982 -- A meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states opened in Moscow on October 21. The proceedings are attended for Romania by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Analysis is made of questions related to the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe as well as of current questions of international security, European in particular.

The meeting is attended by deputy ministers of foreign affairs, advisers and experts.

POLAND, GDR, CSSR HOLD CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD211752 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Civil defense organs and forces of Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland, conducted exercises code-named "Defense-82", from 18-21 October in the border regions of Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Poland.

The objective of the exercises was to improve the cooperation of civil defense organs and units in the sphere of eliminating the effects of the use of mass destruction weapons by an enemy in border regions.

Lt Gen Fritz Peter, the GDR civil defense chief, led and organized the exercises. In Poland the exercises were led by Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, Polish civil defense chief and deputy minister of national defense, and in Czechoslovakia the exercises were led by Lt Gen Josef Marusak.

The exercises were watched by representatives of the Joint Armed Forces command of Warsaw Pact member states and civil defense chiefs of European socialist countries. [Word indistinct] many interesting conclusions and experiences that will be used for further improvement of the practical activity of civil defense forces of socialist community states and for the development of civil defense theory.

Despite the difficult terrain, bad weather and complicated situations confronting the participants, the exercises revealed a high degree of training, effective and efficient conduct of rescue actions by civil defense units and great dedication and involvement by those taking part.

Commemorative medals were presented to outstanding participants in the exercises.

SOCIALIST PRESS AGENCY DIRECTORS MEET IN BERLIN

LD191122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- A conference of general directors of the news and press agencies of socialist countries opened on Tuesday in Berlin. Taking part are 24 agencies from 17 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. The tasks of the agencies in strengthening socialism, safeguarding peace, strengthening their joint efforts in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and in support of social progress are to be discussed at the 3-day conference. Linked with this is a discussion on the further development of cooperation in the dissemination of news and photo-journalism among all participating agencies. The introductory report was presented by ADN General Director Guenter Poetschke who, on behalf also of Panorama GDR Director Alfred Heil, warmly welcomed the foreign delegations.

Represented at the confernece are: BAKHTAR (Afghanistan), ANGOP (Angola), ENA (Ethiopia), BTA and SOFIAPRESS (Bulgaria), CTK and ORBIS (CSSR), ADN and Panorama (GDR), ANA (PDRY), SPK (Kampuchea), PRENSA LATINA (Cuba), KPL (Laos), AIM (Mozambique), MONTSAME (Mongolia), PAP, CAF and INTERPRESS (Poland), AGERPRES (Romania), MTI and BUDAPRESS (Hungary), TASS and APN (USSR) and VNA (Vietnam), as well as Photo-International, the socialist agencies' photo organization.

Received by GDR's Herrmann

LD211756 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin: 21 Oct (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on Thursday for a friendly talk the participants of a conference of directors-general of socialist countries' news and press agencies, currently taking place in Berlin. Joachim Herrmann briefed the heads of friendly agencies from 17 countries of Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and explained the tasks of GDR domestic and foreign policy under the present conditions. He stressed that the SED's entire political-ideological work serves to strengthening further socialism and to secure peace. Joachim Herrmann expressed his conviction that the further deepening of cooperation between the agencies of four continents represented a the conference is of great importance for the worldwide dissemination of the truth about the development processes affecting mankind and for mobilizing the peoples to prevent a nuclear inferno.

LATE REPORT: WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS

LD221424 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact Member States has been held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. Military delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia took part in the session. The Military Council examined issues pertaining to the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces and approved relevant recommendations. The session passed in a party atmosphere of friendship, in a spirit of mutual understanding and lasting unity of the fraternal parties.

TOASTS AT DINNER HONORING GDR'S STOPH 19 OCTOBER

Filipov's Toast

AU211725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 82 p 2

[Toast by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the bulgarian Council of Ministers, at official dinner given on 19 October in Sofia in honor of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear Comrade Stoph, dear friends from the GDR, comrades,

Permit me, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to most sincerely greet the dear guests from fraternal GDR -- Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the comrades accompanying him. Permit me to wish them a pleasant and useful visit and meetings with the heroic past and dynamic present of socialist Bulgaria. I am confident, dear comrades, that you will feel our sincere hospitality, the cordiality and warmth with which our people have always been greeting their good friends.

Your visit represents a new expression of the close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the SED, between our two countries and peoples. This visit undoubtedly will contribute to the further expansion and consolidation of our bilateral relations. Developing on the well-tested basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the 1977 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are assuming new qualitative and quantitative dimensions which are growing from day to day. The meetings between our first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker, have contributed particularly to the positive development of this process. In a creative spirit of innovation the two leaders are mapping out the main trends of our bilateral cooperation and are giving a new meaning to our bilateral relations. In expressing high appreciation for the state of relations existing between the two countries we must point out that in the future our efforts will have to further concentrate on progressive and effective forms of economic cooperation. This is likely to promote their further dynamic and effective development.

We can note with satisfaction that the comprehensive relations between our two countries are an inseparable part of our relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and of our common and indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union -- our loyal friend and ally -- which for over 6 decades has been the main support of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world. Strongly rallied in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA organizations, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR are actively participating in the implementation of the peaceful strategy of socialist countries and are contributing to the consolidation of unity, comprehensive power and international prestige of the socialist community.

In assessing the objective laws of socialist construction we are devoting constant efforts to the expansion and intensification of socialist economic integration. We are firmly convinced that an active cooperation on bilateral basis within CEMA is the decisive source and reliable guarantee of our progress.

We are well acquainted with and we rejoice at the remarkable successes achieved by the GDR throughout the years of its socialist development. The stable economic growth and the achievement of vanguard positions in the field of scientific-technical progress, together with its active and peace-loving foreign policy, have transformed your country, the GDR, into an authoritative and respected partner in international life. We wish you with all our hearts, dear friends, even greater new successes in the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions as well as in the construction of a developed socialist sociey in the GDR.

Our people also are involved in working with enthusiasm and with nationwide elan. They are implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress with practical deeds. Our people are confidently progressing, implementing the glorious legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, the outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement, whose 100th birth anniversary we have solemnly celebrated this year together with all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

Comrades, because of the most aggressive imperialist circles, and those in the United States and NATO in particular, the international situation continues to be a cause for concern and tension. The absence of political realism and the adherence to dangerous foreign policy concepts, unfortunately, prevail within the American ruling circles today. This policy is based on the aspiration to disrupt the approximate balance of power in the field of strategic weapons, which had become the basis for political detente in the seventies, to the disadvantage of the USSR. The shortsighted policy is expressed by the drastic intensification of armament on part of the United States and its allies, by the planning and production of increasingly highly developed and increasingly monstrous weapons systems.

A new manifestation of the imperialists' adventurous aspirations is the barbaric policy of genocide against the Arab people of Palestine most mercilessly conducted by Israel with the silent blessing of Washington.

The policy of the Reagan administration and of the NATO militarist circles is in contradiction with the vital interests of peoples. History has long ago proved that any policy of pressure and threat is doomed to failure. The aggressive imperialist circles will not be able to change the objectively existing balance of forces in our present-day world. They will not be able to conceal their true reactionary goals from the public in the United States and Western Europe by condemning human civilization to fateful trials. The wish of all peoples to live in peace is stronger than any subjective political course.

The answer of the socialist community countries to the disastrous policy of confrontation and to the fanning of international tension is represented by numerous peace initiatives and by the further consolidation of the united socialist family, by the intensification of socialist economic integration.

The consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR plays a decisive role in consolidating world peace and security. Guided by political common sense and realism, as well as by deeply humanitarian goals aimed at preserving peace, security and understanding throughout the world, the Soviet leadership adopts energetic measures in order to restrain the arms race, liquidate hotbeds of military tension and find a peaceful settlement for all international problems. The decision of the Soviet Union not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons, the proposal it submitted on signing a worldwide treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, on freezing the strategic weapons and on achieving universal and full banning of nuclear arms -- all these proposals are eloquent conformations of the USSR's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the other socialist community countries, adopts the peace program of the CPSU as its own program and devotes its efforts to the comprehensive implementation of this program. Unrelentingly following the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki, our country pays particular attention to the consolidation of peace, security, and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world. The efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to transform the Balkan Peninsula into a zone, free of nuclear arms, is an inseparable part of these efforts.

Dear friends from the GDR, permit me once more to express my conviction that the visit of Comrade Stoph to the People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute to a further intensification of relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation among our countries and peoples, it will serve the cause of peace, socialism and progress.

I propose a toast:

-- To the health of our first party and state leaders, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Erich Honecker;
--To the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria;
-- To the unshakable friendship and unity with the fraternal Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries;
-- To the triumph of peace and socialism;
-- To your health, Comrade Stoph;
-- To the health of all those present!
Cheers!

Stoph's Toast

AU212013 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Oct 82 p 5

[Toast by Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, at dinner given by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, in Sofia on 19 October]

[Text] Dear Comrade Grisha Filipov, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends:

With great pleasure we have honored the invitation to once again visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the country of good friends and tested comrades-in-arms. I also express cordial thanks on behalf of the other comrades of the GDR, for the fraternal welcoming greetings and the impressive hospitality.

When 5 years ago -- on 14 September 1977 -- the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov, signed the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in Sofia, everyone who was testimony to this important event felt that a new chapter of the inseparable friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria had opened. Today this conviction has become a reality confirmed by practice long ago.

In moving manifestations on the occasion of the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov hundreds of thousands of citizens of our republic demonstrated their unswerving will to further strengthen socialism together with our Bulgarian friends and comrades, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states and thus act in accordance with its ideas.

Under the purposeful leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties, cooperation between the GDR and People's Republic of Bulgaria has dynamically further developed and deepened.

Thus we were able to notice at today's talks that the agreements of our party and state leadership are fulfilled with growing effectiveness step by step. The report submitted by the chairmen of the joint economic committee proved that with impressive data.

I am also convinced that from our present meeting strong stimuli will emanate for the purposeful continuation of the way taken by us. In view of the extraordinary aggravation of the international situation the strengthening of the forces of socialism, their unshakable unity and cohesion is more than ever the decisive pledge for preserving and security peace.

The most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, are striving for world domination and are pursuing a policy of military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. They strive for confrontation with all means and also include a nuclear war in their calculations to implement their plans that are endangering the excistence of mankind.

As early as next year the possibility of a surprise first strike against the Warsaw Pact states is to be created by deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Reagan administration grossly violates international law by interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries and waging a real anticommunist crusade against them.

Such a policy, which aims at supremacy in the international arena and wants to subjugate other peoples to dictate, is deeply hostile to mankind. The states of the socialist community, however, have everything necessary to be able to efficiently oppose political adventurers and aggressors. The historic experiences of the now 60-year long struggle of the USSR for peace and security confirm that. Thanks to the military, economic and political strength of socialism and peoples of Europe are experiencing the longest period of peace so far in this century.

The worldwide struggle of all peace forces has increased considerably in scope and strength.

In order to make peace stable and lasting it is necessary to stop the arms race and introduce concrete steps to limit and reduce armaments, as well as for disarmament, above all in the nuclear field.

The USSR's commitment to not be the first to use nuclear arms is of historic importance. The peoples rightly ask when the other states having nuclear arms will follow this example.

The GDR supports any initiative which paves the way for a nuclear-free Europe. Therefore we fully agree with the proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to make the Balkans a nuclear-free zone.

At present serious threats to world peace are also emanating from local conflicts. Therefore, we condemn the bloody war of aggression of Israel in the Middle East, that is supported by the United States, and the war of extinction against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The right of the Palestinian people to full national sovereignty, to create their own state under the legitimate leadership of the PLO is, today more than ever before, the essential question for a just and lasting political solution in the Middle East. The six-point proposal of the USSR on this enjoys our full support.

In accordance with the principles of the peaceful coexistence the GDR together with the other states of the Warsaw Pact works to ensure that in the relations with the capitalist states peaceful cooperation dominates over the confrontation policy. This basic idea also characterizes our policy vis-a-vis the FRG. When 33 years ago the GDR entered the international arena it solemnly undertook the obligation to do everything so that never again will a war emanate from German soil. We have always been loyal to this vow. Peace and security, however, presuppose that also the FRG, in its relations with the GDR, let itself always be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and the norms of international law.

Dear friends and comrades, each day millions of working people in the GDR are doing concrete deeds at their work places to strengthen socialism. With an increase in labor productivity, which is mainly determined by science and technology, and an increase of the effectiveness of our national economy, the demanding tasks of the 10th SED Congress will be fulfilled despite complicated external conditions. Our efforts aim at securing and gradually expanding the high living standard of our people already achieved.

As guests in your beautiful country we are pleased that also the diligent Bulgarian people, under the purposeful leadership of their Marxist-Leninist avant-garde, are achieving outstanding results in implementing the guiding decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

We want to wholeheartedly congratulate you on that!

We are shaping our future fraternal cooperation on the solid foundation of constantly strengthening socialism in the two countries and, at the same time, are making peace more stable.

We pursue this path in accordance with the traditions of the joint struggle of the German and Bulgarian workers class and its unforgotten idols, Ernst Thaelmann and Georgi Dimitrov, side by side with the leading force of the community of socialist states, the USSR. Our tested guideline has been and will always remain the invincible ideology of Marxism-Leninism.

In this spirit I propose to raise the glass and drink to

-- the firm, tested friendship between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria;
-- the Marxist-Leninist militant community of the SED and the BCP and to the benefit of their general secretaries, Comrades Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov;
-- the undefeatable alliance of our parties and states with the party and the country of Lenin;
-- the welfare of all Bulgarian comrades and friends present here.

MLADENOV STRESSES DEVELOPMENT OF TIES WITH SWISS

AU211524 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Oct 82 p 8

[Report by special BTA correspondent Metodi Krustev]

[Excerpts] Bern, 19 October -- The Swiss press has attached prominence to today's visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, to Switzerland. The reports on the talks between the two foreign ministers stresses that they have covered a wide range of issues pertaining to the relations between Bulgaria and Switzerland. The common desire to extend the dialog in the spirit of the Helsinki decisions was also emphasized.

At the dinner given last night by Pierre Aubert, chief of the foreign affairs department of the Swiss Confederation, for Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, the two ministers proposed toasts.

In his toast Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized that the affiliation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Swiss Confederation to two different social systems is no hindrance to the favorable development of relations between them. The first visit of a Bulgarian foreign minister to Switzerland is a concrete expression of the desire and striving to expand and strengthen existing cooperation and confidence. Petur Mladenov noted the positive development of the political, economic and cultural ties between Bulgaria and Swtizerland and also expressed gratitude to Switzerland for marking the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

Expressing anxiety over the exacerbation of the international tension within the past few years, the minister emphasized that there are some forces which are taking advantage of the arms race and pushing the world toward an annihilating nuclear conflict. The thrust of this policy aims at eliminating the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems which had been achieved in the seventies. Petur Mladenov expressed Bulgaria's deep confidence that the only way to overcome differences during times of exacerbated international relations, as is the case now, is through constructive negotiations based on the principles of equality and equal security. He stressed that Bulgaria values the realistic foreign policy of Switzerland and expressed a hope that the Madrid meeting will end successfully.

Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized that Bulgaria is steadily following a policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples in the world. As an example of this he pointed out the program of the 12th BCP Congress for strengthening detente and developing good-neighborly relations in the Balkans as well as Comrade Todor Zhivkov's proposal on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. In conclusion Petur Mladenov expressed genuine confidence that the meetings and talks in Switzerland will contribute to expanding cooperation and strengthening friendship between the Bulgarian and Swiss peoples, something which is in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world.

In the afternoon Dimitur Subev, Bulgarian ambassador to Switzerland, gave a reception, held in a friendly atmosphere, at the embassy on the occasion of the visit of the Bulgarian foreign minister. Pierre Aubert, chief of the federal Department of Foreign Affairs, diplomats and representatives of business and cultural circles also attended the reception. The two ministers kindly expressed their views to the BTA and RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondents on the status of Bulgarian-Swiss relations and on the prospects for their development.

Minister Petur Mladenov said the following: "I think that the talks with my Swiss colleague were useful. They were useful in two aspects -- we succeeded in exchanging ideas on the present international situation and in discussing what all countries and peoples have to do to safeguard peace and continue the process of detente. We also had detailed talks on the forthcoming Madrid meeting which is expected to resume its work on 9 November 1982. The two countries set forth their positions. There were, of course, differences on individual subjects, however, we were unanimous in that one has to work in the name of peace, cooperation and security. The two sides assessed Bulgarian-Swiss relations as good and expressed the readiness to work to improve them even further in the future. I believe in this future."

REPORT ON VISIT OF VIETNAMESE INTERIOR MINISTER

AU181432 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 18 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party, deputy prime minister and minister of home affairs, Mr Pham Hung, left this country today. The delegation was on visit here at the invitation of the Bugarian minister of home affairs, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov.

During the visit the head of the Vietnamese delegation, Mr Pham Hung was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria. The Vietnamese guests had meetings with the administration of the ministry of home affairs. They exchanged experience and discussed questions of the strengthening and the development of cooperation between the two ministries in the spirit of implementation of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Bulgaria and Vietnam. The guests visited the counties of Varna and Tolbukhin.

STROUGAL MEETS BOURGUIBA, CONCLUDES TUNISIAN TOUR

LD212250 Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Tunis CETEKA correspondent [dateline as received] -- Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, in Tunisia on an official friendly visit, was received today by President Habib Bourguiba. During a cordial and friendly discussion, they considered possibilities of further extension of bilateral relations in various fields. The president decorated the premier with the order of the republic, in recognition of his contribution to the development of Czechoslovak-Tunisian ties. Lubomir Strougal stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in further intensification and deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

The premier also met today with Mahmud Messadi, chairman of the National Assembly, who briefed him on the work of the highest Tunisian legislative body. Both sides expressed interest in more intensive contacts also in this sphere.

Later in the day the Czechoslovak guests inspected archaeological sites in Carthage and the [words indistinct] and visited Nabeul Governorate and the local recreational and tourist facilities.

Leaves Tunis for Prague

LD221030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubormir Strougal and his entourage concluded the official friendly visit to the Republic of Tunisia and left for Czechoslovakia by air today. At the airport, decorated with the Czechoslovak and Tunisian flags, the Czechoslovak guests were seen off by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, members of the government, and other offical personalities. Also present were the ambassadors of the two countries, Andrej Petricek and Noureddine Mejdoub. The state anthems were played and after that Lubomir Strougal inspected the guard of honor. Soon after 0900 the special plane left for Prague.

RUDE PRAVO PREVIEWS CSSR-USSR FRIENDSHIP MONTH

AU211027 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 20 October carries on page 1 a 600-word article by Lumir Hrudka entitled "Preparations for the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Month: The most loyal ally and friend; Under the sign of the 65th anniversary of Great October and of the 60 years of the Soviet State; A Colorful Palette of Programs; Days of Science and Technology in the Regions; Festive Rally in the Palace of Culture." The article, datelined Prague -- 19 October, is based on a press conference given on that date in Prague by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee, together with representatives of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, the trade unions, the women's union and other organizations. They apprised the journalists of the actions planned for the month of CSSR-USSR friendship, which should "emphasize the international significance of October and of the Soviet Union's emergence, as well as its Leninist peace policy and the results and experience in building socialism and communism." Large rallies will take place in Bratislava and, on the afternoon of 4 November 1982, in the Palace of Culture in Prague.

DZUR SEES OFF LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD211132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the Libyan armed forces, headed by Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the Libyan armed forces, left Czechoslovakia today. Seeing off the Libyan guests at Ruzyne Airport in Prague was Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

POLISH CHURCH'S FAILURE TO PROVOKE RISING NOTED

LD220914 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- "Some representatives of the Polish church cannot put up with the fact that their attempts to dictate the ways of political and social development in the country are ineffective," said today's RUDE PRAVO.

"They evidently relied on the Poles to rise to defend the compromised 'Solidarity', on their calls to prevail over common sense of the majority of Polish citizens.

"Even though street disturbances were provoked in Gdansk, Krakow and Wroclaw, an uprising did not take place.

"On the contrary, there are more committees establishing new trade unions in the country, and this is not to the liking of many Polish church representatives," RUDE PRAVO stressed.

'SUDETEN GERMAN REVANCHISTS' SEEN IN BAVARIA

AU211030 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Oct 82 p 7

[CTK, Bonn dispatch followed by "BJ" -- signed commentary: "Wandering Bavarian Ghosts"]

[Text] Bonn (CTK) -- The Bavarian Provincial Government of Strauss' Christian Social Party (CSU) intends to establish a propaganda center for Sudeten German revanchists at Hohenberg Castle, near the Czechoslovak border. [end of CTK report]

The revanchist bosses like to refer to this castle as the "Sudeten German guard." These strange ghosts have been very persistently hauting this place for more than two decades, in the course of which they organized seminars and other revanchist events. An additional DM6 million is now to be invested to embellish the castle in order to attract the West German young people with the aim of enlisting them for revanchist activity against socialist Czechoslovakia.

Yesterday press agencies also reported that in Munich the Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss broke ground for the so-called Sudeten German house. This peculiar institution should become a documentary and propaganda center for the Sudeten German revanchists. The Bavarian Government will finance one-half of the total cost of DM22 million.

As can be seen, in Bavaria there are inexhaustible sums of money when it comes to invoking ghosts from the other world and, in particular, to worsening relations with Czechoslovakia. Ghosts are floating oer the walls of Hohenberg Castle and the Bavarian Government over its commitments to develop good relations with its neighbors.

HUSAK VISITS NUCLEAR POWERPLANT, DISCUSSES ENERGY

LD211914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, during his tour of the West Slovak Region, visited the working people of the nuclear power station in Kaslovske Bohunice, an outstanding example of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. During his visit to the first Czechoslovak nuclear center Comrade Gustav Husak was accompanied by Joseh Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ignac Janak, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the party; and other representatives.

The esteemed guest was welcomed by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and energy; Josef Sepela, chief secretary of the District Committee of the CPSL in Trnava; and Milan Kozak, director of nuclear power stations, together with representatives of the party, trade union and youth organizations. The working people of the enterprise gave Comrade Gustav Husak a warm and cordial welcome complete with a brass brand and flowers.

Comrade Husak started his visit by inspecting the power unit supervisor's room in the second production power unit of the primary circuit, and other work places of the V-1 nuclear power station which has produced 16,544 million kWh since its commissioning. This represents a saving of more than 22.6 million tons of coal. In 1982, according to the plan, which was reinforced by the adoption of a counterplan equivalent to 310 million kWh, a total of 5.35 billion kWh is to be produced. The higher performance has been helped also by the adoption of a comprehensive socialist pledge on the shortening of some schedules and by the top quality of the planned general overhauls of the technological sections of both the V-1 production units.

Comrade Gustav Husak was informed that the shortening of the general overhaul by 10 days has resulted in the production of 285 million kWh over and above the plan so far.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed his appreciation through an entry in the visitor's book in the supervisor's room many successes to the workers of the first nuclear power station. Thank you for your selfless work, he wrote.

(Josef Hanacek), chairman of the shop committee of the revolutionary trade union movement at the maintenance center, and (Jan Hovanec) shift technology manager, handed to Comrade Husak a socialist pledge undertaken by the production and maintenance team headed by chief engineers (Josef Hodur) and (Ivan Tvrdy). The pledge aims at further increasing electricity generation by 250 million kWh. Prerequisites for this have been created by the proper management of basic funds, the quality of maintenance work, observance of the work schedules of operation, and minimum breakdowns of production equipment.

Comrade Gustav Husak also spoke to the workers and engineers carrying out the general overhaul of the steam turbo-generator No 11 who have undertaken a pledge to shorten it by 11 days. In an impromptu conversation with foreman (Anton Moravcik) Comrade Husak was interested in the quality of the work in hand and the progress of the overhaul.

After that Comrade Gustav Husak's visit continued with the inspection of the site of the V-2 nuclear power station; this power station will have two production power units, each with a capacity of 440MW, and will be equipped with the most modern types of V-213 reactors developed in the USSR. The power station is being built by more than 6,000 workers of various trades. Apart from some other design and technology improvements the newly built power station, in comparison with the V-1, will have even better nuclear safeguards. Its construction was started in November 1977 and in 1982 alone contractors will carry out work worth almost Kcs2.3 billion. The first production unit is to be commissioned in 1983.

Comrade Gustav Husak's visit took place in a sincere atmosphere amid warm welcome from the working people. In impromptu conversations, energy and construction workers described their determination to continue their active efforts to provide for the needs of our national economy with smooth supplies of electricity.

Comrade Gustav Husak was interested in the way the extreme demands of the technological design are being resolved and how the vast volume of construction and engineering work is being dealt with. He also wanted to know about the working and living conditions, the activity of the party organization in solving economic problems, and the standards of the political-educational work.

Tours Construction Site

LD212246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak today addressed a meeting of the management of the nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice, officials of the party, trade union and youth organizations, and leading workers.

Comrade Gustav Husak first thanked the teams of the workers and builders of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice for their good and selfless work which is exceptionally important for ensuring the energy needs of our society. The CSSR, just like other countries, must pay ever greater attention to these questions. In the last few days the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have dealt with the fuel-energy preparations for the coming winter session. In view of the importance of savings and rationalization of consumption it was decided to carry out an all-society check and during the check -- which will be carried out with a broad participation of the working people -- to seek and implement further ways and possibilities of better utlizing fuels and energy. Both as regards the immediate future and long-term prospects nuclear energy generation constitutes the mainsource of electricity production increases. For this reason we have started and are broadly developing the construction of nuclear powerplants, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed.

He also emphasized the unique importance of our cooperation with the Soviet Union in this sphere. Without Soviet supplies and Soviet help, without Soviet help in the education and training of the cadres and in the construction and commissioning of capacities, the development of our nuclear energy would be inconceivable. Comrade Husak thanked the Soviet experts working in the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice for their selfless work and help in ensuring its construction and operation.

In the next part of his address Comrade Husak praised the results achieved in the V-1 powerplant which works with high reliability and economy and achieves parameters fully comparable with foreign standards. This is the case because the construction of nuclear energy generation projects has become a great school of education of qualified cadres who have fully mastered demanding technologies and work with great discipline and responsibility. Their committed approach to society's needs is reflected also in the valuable pledge for the overfulfillment of this year's task in electricity production.

Comrade Gustav Husak underscored that in the construction of the V-2 powerplant it is necessary to concentrate the necessary potential and, with the help of the relevant central bodies, create every prerequisite for ensuring its commissioning in accordance with the required schedules. This requires further cooperation and enhanced responsibility of all workers involved in the fulfillment of this task which is of principal importance for the entire society. The same demand applies also to the construction of the nuclear powerplant in Dukovany.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak wished the team of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice many successes in the fulfillment of its demanding duties.

Sees Gajary Farm

LD212304 Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bratislava, [no date as received] -- During a visit to the cooperative farm at Gajary on the outskirts of Bratislava later Thursday Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak stated that the party and state leadership give systematic attention to the strengthening of Czechoslovakia's self-sufficiency in food production.

Efforts are made to give agriculture everything it needs for its further development. Much has already been done for it, but not all that is necessary can be carried out immediately.

Gustav Husak mentioned the attempts of hostile propaganda to cast doubts on the results attained by socialism in agricultural production. However, the workers of our homeland, both farmers and workers in all other branches, know from their own experience what socialism has done for them and are proud of their socialist homeland which is a guarantee of a peaceful and ever richer life for them.

The president said the results he has seen during his brief visit to the Gajary farm, the results of socialist agricultural large-scale production in the district, the West Slovak Region and the whole state convincingly prove the strength of this progressive method of production and show how farmers and the whole society benefited from the path of collectivization of Czechoslovak agriculture.

FINANCE, PLANNING LEADERS DISCUSS SET OF MEASURES

AU211054 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 October carries on page 3 a 6,000-word report by Svatopluk Smutny and Jan Tihlarik entitled "The Aim Is To Foresee the Future Development: RUDE PRAVO Roundtable Discussion on Effects of the Set of Measures in the Sphere of Planning." The report does not give the date or place of the discussion, attended by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the government committee for matters concerning the planned management of the national economy; Minister Vladimir Janza, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Ludek Blazik, deputy director of economy, and Vaclav Jelinek, a planner, both from the Smeral works national enterprise in Brno; Frantisek Fafejta, head of a prototype workshop, and Richard Kneifel, deputy director of economy, both from the laboratory instruments national enterprise in Prague; Josef Krepinsky, foreman, and Frantisek Rainberg, director, both from the ground construction national enterprise in Pardubice; and Milan Selucky, head of the planning division in the Sigma economic production unit in Olomouc.

Selucky says that the Sigma concern has introduced "3-year staggered planning in the production, technical and investment spheres," as well as counterplanning where, "after initial success," the organizations' interest is now waning; he believes that this is connected with the risks contained in the material substantiation of tasks in supplier-consignee relations, but expects "roughly 50 percent of the enterprises to come out with counterplans for 1983."

After stressing that planning is not merely a list of indexes and instructions, but a "movement forward" in the "effort to achieve a higher level" in the world, Minister Ler says that "planning activity must be organized so as to express the endeavor to win gold medals" at fairs and to achieve effective sales at home and abroad, and that it must be aided by "remunerations, financing and price policy."

Rainberg notes that the Set of Measures has brought to his enterprise "great creative worries" and forced it to embark on a qualitatively different planning method than was used in the past, that is, project-by-project planning. According to him, the problem is "how to create reserves if capital construction is not really a long-term affair."

Kneifel says that probably "the implementation of the Set of Measures on higher management levels is more complicated," and that they continue to use old "index methods," because although his enterprise is submitting "thousands of information date," this is being "insufficiently taken into account in breaking down the plan. "However, he lauds the unification of documentation and data in his enterprise, the increasing percentage of "progressive products" produced to meet deadlines, and the fact that its products are winning gold medals at fairs.

Fafejta also notes that his enterprise is winning gold medals and stresses that it "exports human labor, not tons of material," but he deplores procrastinations in getting "the necessary stamps" for servicing crews going abroad, which clears the field for faster rivals.

Minister Ler notes here the need to "flexibly ensure servicing," since foreign consumers are not interested in CSSR stamp practices, which "must be changed." He also notes that any instructions limiting the employment of technical-economic staff in enterprises are due to directives "misunderstood" by some ministerial staff.

Minister Janza deplores the "sharpening criticism of plans and of planning" both during this discussion and elsewhere. He concedes that shortcomings still occur in planning, which are being remedied, but urges that "they must not lead to the negation of the plan and its role in socialist society." Plan criticism is unjustified, he says, if an economic organization fails to establish the necessary prerequisites for fulfilling the plan, which "is not merely a compilation of tasks" but also "represents a certain intention and aim of economic policy." The only way to resolve the "substantial aggravation of economic conditions of the development of CSSR economy," he states, is to raise effectiveness, labor productivity, material utilization and so forth. This is being accomplished "gradually and according to plan, although not always in accordance with the needs of society's development," Janza adds, since currently the tasks have become more difficult than they were in the past; "but this, of course, is not the fault of the plan. It is an objective necessity that we use the plan to react to the actual conditions of our economic life, which are now more exacting; thus the planned tasks must also be more exacting. We cannot constantly just repeat 'we will live according to how we work,' we must also act accordingly."

Rainberg deplores any wholesale condemnation of the plan, saying that the mistakes in the plan "are caused by the apparatus standing between the top management and the working place." He adds that a director sometimes fails to notice mistakes in the calculation, which a foreman will notice at once.

In replying to Blazik's complaint about uncertainty in deliveries of material supplies, Minister Ler states: "The new economic law code, which is to become valid next year, anchors the preparatory supplier-consignee contracts. Each enterprise must have a clear idea of what it needs and what it will ensure for itself by deliveries from another enterprise -- and it must know this not one, but several years in advance. The solution must be sought long in advance and on both sides," Ler says: "The authority and responsibility of economic production units and enterprises must be steadily increased. It would be nonsense and untenable for all shortcomings" in material supplies to be resolved from the center.

Minister Janza, too, believes that the center should not be bothered with distributing "trifles." Jelinek deplores the troubles with material in his enterprise; for instance, the lack of parts for new machinery, especially from abroad, results in a considerable idling of machinery. Selucky then notes that his enterprise is going to produce certain items itself so as to resolve this situation. He also points out that changes in indexes have not been properly noted, for instance, in the ministries which continue to regard gross production as a mandatory index.

Janza recommends increasing motivation for designers in order to make them search for new paths in machine design; adjusting wages in engineering metallurgy so as to make it more appealing to workers; and adjusting prices in engineering metallurgy to induce enterprises to produce not only for their own needs.

Minister Ler concedes that some leading workers have not yet quite grasped the striking change in the index system produced by the Set of Measures and says that the struggle for the people's minds must continue.

Rainberg says that his enterprise has taken the path of a "strict intraenterprise khozraschet" and set up 85 "khozraschet centers"; these centers concentrate on qualitative indexes and have established a "norms orientation system," which makes it possible to systematically build up reserves in the enterprise, he points out.

Kneifel regrets that subcontractors are not covering his enterprise's needs, thus causing a drain on its reserves. He also appeals for only moderate reserves in the supraenterprise sphere: If a ministry or economic production unit decides to cut down the cost of material 1 percent, the demand is passed on to us to cut it down 4 percent, he points out, adding: "This causes situations with which we cannot cope, we submit data to prove why this cannot be done," but the higher body does not have to justify its decision.

Fafejta also deplores the loss of reserves, for instance, due to a lack of components for a home-designed apparatus from domestic production; therefore, two sets of documentation are designed, one for home production and one for imports of the parts needed. He asks: Is it "really advantageous for our national economy to export" good spare parts? Minister Ler objects that imports of parts are advantageous even if the CSSR could produce them itself, provided the trade exchange is profitable. Fafejta then notes that his enterprise is exporting more than half of its products to socialist countries; the plan for nonsocialist states is smaller, he says, but this year it is five times as high as last year. He underscores that his enterprise has succeeded in winning a 5-year contract with a nonsocialist consumer. But Minister Janza believes that Fafejta's enterprise could achieve higher exports.

Krepinsky replies to Ler's question about differences in plan fulfillment by project centers by pointing out their different working conditions. Both Rainberg and Jelinek note that the differences are also due to mistakes caused by other places. Rainberg adds that 60 percent of needs as regards performance are now being met by technical advances; but only 40 percent of the needs as regards effectiveness; and that products improved as a result of innovation are not entitled to a higher price when sold. He also noted that prefabricated parts are insufficiently used in industrial construction and that this results in longer construction times. Selucky again points out the need to reorganize remunerations for technical intelligentsia, while Minister Janza and Rainberg describe difficulties in reducing the number of new building projects (such as pleas by regional officials), and Kneifel and Blazik elaborate on incentives for innovations in their enterprises.

Then Minister Ler points out the implementation of measures for speeding up scientific-technical advance, suggesting that "every director of an organization must depend, both in remuneration and evaluation, on how he introduces" new technology. He adds that the principles of the Set of Measures have been intensified and that their effect on speeding up scientific-technical development will be tested in practice; their aim is to save materials, make products less labor-consuming, increase profits from and the effect of the CSSR's foreign trade. He also underscores the need to improve the remunerations of creative workers and release them from superfluous paper work.

The report on the discussion concludes by underscoring the need to improve planning from top to bottom, to eliminate routine from planning, to grasp perfectly the new demands of the Set of Measures and to eliminate the existing shortcomings.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

AU191055 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Rolling Up Our Sleeves"]

[Excerpts] Our revolutionary trade unions are a firm and inseparable part of the system of socialist society. They participate in the administration and management of state and social affairs, in the creation and control of the state's policy, in the working out and fulfillment of national economic plans and in the direction of enterprise and plant activities.

In the countries ruled by exploitation, the relationship between trade unions and the capitalist state is controversial; and it remains controversial regardless of whom the trade union leaders are serving (because it reflects the basic conflict between labor and capital). On the other hand, the relationship between revolutionary trade unions and the socialist state develops in the sign of cooperation.

The bourgeois propagarda is constantly attacking this principle of our life, holding it under constant fire. But all in vain. This relationship is not created by some resolution or wish. It was established logically and naturally. Its substance lies in the common interest, an identical class base and the same main goals, following from the policy of the Marxist-Leninist party.

The cooperation between trade unions and the state became particularly emphatic when the Central Trade Union Council [URO] Presidium and the federal government assessed the draft plan for 1983-1985, with the participation of the trade unions' Central Committee chairmen. At the same time the trade union representatives acquainted the government with the suggestions and proposals voiced by delegates to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. One of the most serious ones was the reminder that it has become untenable to ensure plan fulfillment by extensive forms.

Some of the preceding, and also the new, suggestions made by the trade unions could be dealt with by the state bodies more or less quickly; other suggestions are being discussed.

The joint deliberations of state economic and trade union bodies have asserted themselves and will be continued. The trade unions' rights will be realized in increasingly effective forms and along the entire management axis.

In certain places the cooperation between trade unions and the management according to traditional forms has high standards. The difficulties usually occur whenever the substance of the cooperation has not been clearly understood. That, although the position of trade unions and state bodies in the political system differs and this difference is expressed in the division of labor and responsibility, both sides nevertheless have the same goals and thus must pull at the same end of the rope -- in their own interests, in the interests of the other side, and in the interests of the entire society. Deplorably, it is impossible to sum up how much richer we would be if this relationship were as it should be, in all places. But one thing we do know: Incontestably, we would have progressed further, and the mass of worries still plaguing us would have been smaller.

The situation is different in every enterprise, but the way forward is the same: "To ensure the intensive growth of economy, to make it really effective and economical -- that is the most pressing, vitally important task which every worker, every trade unionist must bear in mind," the 10th All-Trade Union Congress stressed.

The second URO session proceeded from this directive when it was working out the trade unions' tasks until the end of this year and for next year. It said what had to be stressed: The development of the economy shows higher dynamics than envisaged by the plan, particularly in industry, and despite the more complicated external and internal conditions and the limited power, raw material and other material resources. But we are far from satisfied. The well-known negative tendencies continue and the failure to resolve them could have a serious, long-term impact.

Less than 3 months remain to the end of the year. This is not much. We just roll up our sleeves, concentrate all forces on fulfilling the 1982 plan, and establish all the best prerequisites for successfully entering the year 1983 -- this is how we could sum up in a few words the current standpoint of the second URO session.

In order to really succeed in concentrating all forces, the CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Presidium adopted the principles of uniform procedure a few days ago. Forces must be mobilized in the spirit of the principles on every management level in the shortest time possible. The presidiums of the trade unions' central committees and the leading officials of ministries will meet for extraordinary meetings and will grant assistance above all to those enterprises and trade unions which have serious problems in plan fulfillment. These extraordinary meetings will also be attended by the directors of decisive economic production units or concern enterprises. Every innovation movement will receive new impetus, we are counting on all forms of mass initiative, on the working people's participation in resolving the problems.

The plan fulfillment is directly decided on in enterprises and plants; and thus the URO gave the tasks of basic URO organizations a combat form. The plant committees of the revolutionary trade union movement together with the economic management will convene extraordinary meetings in working places, production aktiv meetings, scientific-technical conferences, and talks with innovators and other outstanding workers. On these occasions the directors and other top economic workers should acquaint the working people with the tasks and problems; they should confer with them and make use of their experience so as to make the conclusion of this year as successful as possible.

The party organizations will support the trade unions and economic managements, the communists will stand in the first ranks of those who will raise the new wave of initiative. The principles of uniform procedure must be worked out for enterprises and plants most specifically, we repeat this again, and with yet greater emphasis than in the preceding lines, because the people must know quite specifically what they must do, where to step up their effort and concentrate attention; indefinite appeals will in general not be much use.

HRUSKOVIC DISCUSSES ENERGY INNOVATION NEEDS

LD192220 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, spoke at a conference of inventors and innovators in Brno today. He dealt with some topical issues of the inventors and innovators' movement in our country. He said, among other things:

[Begin recording] The energy issue is and will remain a priority task. It is necessary to save 14.5 million tons of standard fuel in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It will also be necessary to ensure savings of approximately 1,900,000 tons of iron and more than 56 thousand tons of nonferrous metals, primarily by replacing them with other materials and through the application of new technologies in processing, producing and utilization.

I would like to underline in particular the need for further developing microelectronics, automated systems of management, robots, small-scale chemical plants, genetics and biotechnology. These are the areas that can currently significantly contribute to a reduction in the use of energy and metals and to an increase in the social productivity of work, and the quality and utility value of products offered on the world market.

Further raising self-sufficiency in the primary sources of nutrition for the population is also one of the key tasks. The weightiness of this task stems from the fact that today we need to produce approximately 100 kilograms (?of meat from less than one-half of a hectare of arable land). We also have to deal with additional tasks in the area of nutrition. These tasks, along with the issues concerning the protection of the environment and the health of the population, are currently of top importance in our state technical policy.

We cannot master these tasks on our own, with our own power and means. Therefore, our state technical policy relies on the significant participation of international scientific-technical cooperation. Cooperation with the CEMA countries, and in particular with the USSR, is of primary importance for us. This cooperation has been developing for some time on a multilateral and bilateral basis. [end recording]

INDRA RECEIVES OUTGOING INDONESIAN ENVOY

LD211430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received Johannes Petrus Louhanapessy, ambassador of Indonesia, in Prague today. Their conversation concerned the end of the ambassador's tour of duty in Czechoslovakia.

DAILY DETAILS NEMETH VISIT TO COMPUTER PLANT

WA201500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Piestany 6 Oct (CTK) -- Member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party Central Committee Karoly Nemeth who had been invited by the CPCZ for a working visit in Czechoslovakia, arrived in Piestany this Wednesday. The Hungarian visitor was accompanied by member of the CPCZ Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, and member of the CPSL Presidium and leading Secretary of the West Slovak Kraj Committee Ignac Janak.

Present were also the Hungarian Ambassador to the CSSR Bela Kovacs and the Hungarian Consul General in Bratislava Sandor Szapora.

Karoly Nemeth visited the concern enterprise TESLA in Piestany, the only Czechoslovak manufacturer of large semiconductor computer memories and other microcomputer circuits. He visited the main production line and familiarized himself with the latest enterprise finished products, perspectives for further development of electronic components production, as well as the experiences of the TESLA party organization.

BRIEFS

BOAT IMPORTS FROM POLAND -- On the basis of an agreement with Poland, the CSSR will import Muflon tug boats, and 1150- and 500-type tow boats. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

TOURIST ACCORD WITH ITALY -- An accord on CSSR-Italian cooperation in the sphere of tourism was signed in Prague on 8 October by Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and Nicola Signorello, Italian minister of tourism and public entertainment. The same day Signorello was received by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. "They discussed some questions of the further development of Czechoslovak-Italian relations." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

TEXTILE PROTOCOL WITH GDR -- The 4-day session of CSSR and GDR experts in the textile and clothing industry, dealing with the further development of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in this sphere, was concluded on 7 October 1982 in the State Textile Research Institute in Liberec by the signing of a final protocol. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT TO CUBA

Tour With Raul Castro

LD202314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2020 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Havana, 20 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation, led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense that is currently in Cuba, today visited the General Antonio Maceo officer's college near Havana. The delegation was accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the Revolutionary Forces. Army General Hoffmann expressed high esteem for the development of this educational establishment for future Cuban officers since his first visit 11 Years ago. The delegation visited the training establishments in which the traditions of friendship and comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies are particularly fostered. The delegation also attended a teaching session for officer cadets.

Meeting With Fidel Castro

LD221200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0815 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Havana, 22 Oct (ADN) -- In Havana on Thursday Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense of the GDR, and the other members of the GDR military delegation led by him for a friendly talk.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann conveyed to Fidel Castro most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. This was reciprocated by Fidel Castro with equal cordiality. Fidel Castro briefed the members of the delegation on the fulfillment of the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and on the situation in Latin America, especially in the Caribbean region.

During the talk Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann spoke of the deep impressions received by him and his delegation during their visit to Cuba, especially during their visit to the island of youth and to teaching establishments of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba.

Cuban Reportage

For Cuban reportage on the visit of a GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the GDR, see the Cuba section of the 19 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC GROUP

LD190922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0003 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 19 Oct (ADN) -- After official discussions between delegations of the German Gymnastics and Sports Association (DTSB) and the PRC State Commission of Physical Education and Sport, a protocol has been signed on the exchange of sports teams of both organizations in 1983. It was agreed that Chinese sportsmen and women will compete in athletics, diving, gymnastics and fencing in the GDR. GDR sportsmen and women will take part in swimming, athletics and hockey contests in the PRC.

The Chinese delegation led by He Zhenliang, head of the International Relations Department and member of the International Olympic Committee [titles as received] which ended its several-day visit to the GDR on Monday, invited an official DTSB delegation to participate in the fifth national sports festival of China in 1983. During their stay in the GDR the Chinese delegation visited sports facilities in Berlin and Schwedt and visited the German College of Physical Education and Sport (DHFK) in Leipzig.

ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT WITH KAMPUCHEA SIGNED

LD202338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN) -- A government agreement on GDR economic aid for the People's Republic of Kampuchea was signed in Berlin on Wednesday (20 October). The GDR, with assistance funded by solidarity gifts from the people, will supply the Kampuchean people in building a new life and in overcoming the legacy of the Pol Pot regime. GDR assistance will go in particular to the health service. The agreement was signed by GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss and Kampuchean Ambassador Ros Chuun.

Gerhard Weiss described the agreement as a token of the fraternal relations of both states and peoples that are successfully developing on the basis of the agreements and the friendship treaty concluded in March 1980 by Erich Honecker and Heng Samrin. Ambassador Ros Chuun expressed his thanks.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH DPRK'S KONG CHIN-TAE

LD140308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Oct (ADN) -- The relations between the GDR and the DPRK have developed well in all fields in recent years. This was noted by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae in a talk on Wednesday (13 Oct 82). The Korean vice premier is leading a delegation to the seventh meeting of the intergovernmental advisory committee on economic and scientific-technological affairs. In their conversation they emphasized that the struggle for peace against the arms race, vastly increased by the most aggressive imperialist circles, and the danger of nuclear war are the foremost tasks at this time. This calls for the strengthening of the cohesion of the socialist states, the deepening of their relations in all fields and continued international cooperation.

AMBASSADOR MOLDT CONDUCTS TALKS IN BONN

AU190906 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 82 p 7

[ADN report: "Talks in Bonn About Topical International Problems"]

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's standing representation in the FRG, conducted talks in Bonn with Berndt van Staaden, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, about topical international problems, particularly the continuation of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE member states. Ambassador Moldt reaffirmed the GDR's readiness, together with all those of good will, to actively work to secure peace and prevent the danger of a nuclear world war. The two German states bore a special responsibility for making a tangible contribution to consolidating security on the European Continent, he said.

DANISH PEACE GROUP ATTENDS ROSTOCK MEETING

AU210852 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 82 p 4

[Summary] Rostock (ADN) -- A 2-day meeting of representatives of the peace movements of Denmark and the GDR was held last weekend in Rostock-Warnemuende. The Danish delegation -- headed by Villum Hansen, president of the Cooperation Committee for Peace and Security of Denmark -- was welcomed by Werner Ruempel, first deputy chairman and secretary general of the GDR Peace Council. [titles as published]

The frank discussion focused on questions of establishing a broad alliance for action of all forces interested in peace and of coordinating their struggle against the dangers of a nuclear war.

"Members of the Danish action movement 'No to Nuclear Arms,' of the national association 'Denmark Against War,' representatives of local peace groups, conscientious objectors and trade unions stressed from different viewpoints their determination to make 1983 the year of an intensified struggle against nuclear missiles and for disarmament." Werner Ruempel and Villum Hansen reported on forthcoming actions and activities of the two countries' peace movements and discussed possibilities for further deepening their relations.

SED SECRETARIES MEET WITH CPSU DELEGATION

Meeting With Verner

LD160630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (ADN) -- In its entire activity the SED is guided by the historical necessity to deepen the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. This was noted by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin today during a talk with a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee. Verner said that in this connection the agreements reached during this year's meeting between the general secretaries of the central committees of the CPSU and the SED, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, in the Crimea were being implemented.

The Soviet delegation, which is headed by Ivan Nikolayevich Dmitriyev, candidate member of the Central Committee and chief of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee, familiarized itself with the experience of the SED's activity in construction in Berlin and in Halle and Magdeburg bezirke.

Naumann Receives Delegation

AU201036 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Oct 82 p 8

[ADN report: "Cordial Meeting With Soviet Delegation: Konrad Naumann Received CPSU Central Committee Delegation"]

[Summary] "On Friday Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership, received at a cordial meeting the CPSU Central Committee delegation under the leadership of Ivan N. Dimitriyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department for Construction, which is currently visiting Berlin."

Konrad Naumann stressed the impact of the great deeds of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the creative vigor of the GDR people in fashioning the developed socialist society and pointed out the multifaceted initiatives of the GDR working people in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"Konrad Naumann stressed that the SED's policy, aimed at the people's well-being, as well as the deep unshakable alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union constitute the decisive prerequisite for securing the further development of the socialist society in peace." Konrad Naumann wished the Soviet comrades a successful fulfillment of all the pledges undertaken in connection with the important anniversaries.

"Participating in the meeting were SED Central Committee members Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction; Gerhard Troelitzsch, head of the Construction Department of the SED Central Committee, and Gerhard Poser, secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership. Also present was Minister Gorald N. Gorinovich [name as published], of the USSR Embassy in the GDR."

PURSUIT OF PEACE, ALLIANCE WITH USSR REAFFIRMED

Naumann Addresses Athletes

AU211032 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Oct 82 p 8

[Summary] (ADN) -- On Monday Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, visited the Berlin-Gruenau sports club and had extensive talks with aquatic sportsmen. He paid tribute to the results obtained by the club athletes in the past few months and stressed the need for continuing to struggle for optimal performances through daily training. In a subsequent forum for athletes, Konrad Naumann answered questions on the domestic and foreign policy of the party of the workers class. "The central topics were the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the proposals and initiative to this end submitted by Soviet Union and the other socialist states."

"In this context Konrad Naumann pointed out that the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the USSR's founding, and the 65th anniversary of the Red October will again provide an opportunity to manifest the unshakable militant alliance between the GDR and the Soviet Union. In implementing the active peace policy, the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and the armed forces of the republic are contributing with their deeds to the all-round strengthening of the GDR, he said."

Friendship Society Meeting

LD212108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1611 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN) -- The alliance with the Soviet Union is and remains the precondition for the further successful development of the GDR, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, said today at the 11th meeting of the society's Central Committee. The meeting paid tribute to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the October revolution.

Prof Dr Otto Reinhold, rector of the academy of social sciences spoke at the SED Central Committee meeting about the topical significance of the anniversaries. The common peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community is fully identical with the peace-loving interests of the majority of mankind, he noted. Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, said that relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR are a striking example of the fraternal cooperation of the countries of the socialist community. He affirmed that the USSR, together with the GDR and the other socialist countries, is consistently pursuing a policy of peace.

MAGAZINE SEES INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON USSR

LD151440 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Oct (DPA) -- In order to pay for more expensive supplies of fuel and raw materials, the GDR must considerably increase its exports to the Soviet Union. The East Berlin magazine DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK says that the USSR in recent years has supplied some raw materials on credit. "Significant imbalances" have arisen in trade with the Soviet Union, which must be compensated for in the 1980's by correspondingly higher export quotas. Thus, the GDR is forced to concentrate its foreign trade to an even greater degree on the Soviet Union, especially as "further significant price increases" for Soviet raw materials are in the offing. Hence, in the long-term structuring of exports, the GDR must primarily gear itself to the requirements of the Soviet Union. The magazine says that it is above all the engineering industry which is affected by this. It must supply more of the most modern equipment and plants to the USSR while increasingly having to replace Soviet imports with those from West countries.

VERNER ADDRESSES 15TH CDU CONGRESS 14 OCTOBER

AU201356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 82 p 6

[Report on address by Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the 15th CDU Congress in Dresden on 14 October]

[Excerpts] Paul Verner extended to the delegates of the CDU Congress and all members of the CDU the warmest greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

If we look back on the 33 years during which our republic became what it is today, Paul Verner said, then each person knows from his own experience that at no time have the fruits of our work fallen into our laps. "They were always the result of the great efforts of the workers, their diligence, their search for new solutions and their readiness to overcome difficulties with steps forward. This is precisely what strengthens us in our conviction that we will also master successfully the challenges of the 1980's."

Our successes as well as our future tasks, Verner continued, are in sharp contrast to the everyday crisis in the capitalist world. There stagnation and a decline in growth are linked with mass unemployment and the rapid decrease in the social benefits which were hard fought for. Uneasiness is growing among great segments of the population, pessimism and hopelessness are spreading. Thus, Verner stated, it is getting clearer and clearer that only socialism is in a position to solve the problems of social development in the interest of the working people.

"Especially now nothing links Marxists and Christians as much as the joint responsibility and the joint work for peace," the speaker stressed. "No one can fail to notice that the most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular the United States, are pursuing a dangerous confrontational course against the states of the socialist community and all progressive forces in the world.

"As always in history, imperialism tries to find a way out of its growing internal difficulties and the defeats it has suffered in outward aggression with the aim of winning back lost positions. Therefore, these people are escalating nuclear armaments and thus conjuring up deadly dangers for all mankind."

Nothing is more important than to avert such dangers, to preserve peace and life for our people and the peoples of the world. Here the states on the European Continent bear a special responsibility, as was once again expressed at this year's Crimea meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The GDR, at the side of the Soviet Union, will exert every effort to preserve peace. "It is in line with the peace concept of the 10th SED Congress," Paul Verner stressed, "when we support all initiatives of the USSR to avert a nuclear war, to limit and reduce armaments and finally achieve disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. We fully support the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union to achieve success in the negotiations with the United States in Geneva on a limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and the strategic armaments as a whole."

The world of socialism needs peace and more peace to energetically advance on the way of mankind's progress and more and more convincingly prove its superiority over the capitalist order hostile to mankind.

From this results the will of our people, young and old citizens, men and women, boys and girls, workers and peasants, artists, scientists, theologians and clergymen, to do everything for our socialist state, for which the peace policy is the state doctrine. This is also the reason for the respect which is paid to the contribution of the GDR to the worldwide peace movement.

"The most effective service for peace in the GDR," the speaker said, "is to make the greatest possible contribution to strengthening the socialist state, its economic strength and its stability, because in this way socialism develops new strength. This is of decisive importance for securing peace.

"In full agreement with the declared will of our people, the GDR has repeatedly declared that the intended deployment of new American medium-range missiles of the Pershing II and cruise types in Western Europe conjures up new dangers for our continent.

"He who is for more security in Europe must make his contribution to prevent the deployment plans of NATO. In any event, good-neighborly relations between the GDR and FRG cannot flourish in the shadow of new U.S. nuclear missiles which are supposed to be installed in the FRG as of 1983. That which especially the youth of our country demanded with its big peace demonstrations is still applicable: Down with the NATO missiles decision! Create peace against NATO weapons!"

"The policy of peaceful coexistence between states of different social order is of vital importance for preserving peace and shaping the relations among them. This is the only reasonable alternative.

"This also applies to the two sovereign German states -- the GDR which is a member of the Warsaw Pact, and the FRG, which belongs to NATO. For them there can only be a peaceful coexistence and let themselves be guided by that in all their actions. This is also dictated by the basic treaty between the two German states which is valid under international law. The GDR pursues this policy with all its consequences." Paul Verner stressed.

The speaker called to mind the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the USSR and declared: "From the very beginning your party recognized that with that a change took place in the history of mankind. At your fifth party congress in 1950 you expressed this attitude by formulating the slogan 'Ex Oriente Pax' -- a slogan which was incorporated into the emblem of your party and which forms the basis of your political-ideological work. Committed to this vow you are always loyal friends of the Soviet Union.

"In unshakable fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin, forever rooted in the community of socialist states, we will advance in shaping the developed socialist society. Together with our Soviet friends we are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the existence of the first socialist state of the world, the USSR."

Verner pointed out that Otto Nuschke, whose 100th birthday the Christian Democrats will celebrate together with the public of our country in February 1983, spoke of socialism as an "active Christian order" that is so important for the political decision of innumerable Christians before this highest body of the CDU 30 years ago nearly to the day.

"Knowing our joint basic conern -- securing peace and social progress -- thousands and thousands of citizens of Christian faith have since found the way to socialist positions. Permeated by the conviction that humanistic work and a humanistic attitude are offered a social home only by real socialism, they became active participants in the revolutionary transformation of our time.

"The preparations for and the course of your 15th congress so far impressively confirm that you have thus created a firm foundation to meet the demands of the eighties. The CDU as a party of peace, democracy and socialism, is making an unrenounceable contribution to the development of our country. The CDU members prove themselves in shaping our developed socialist society. This is in line with the demands of the present. Thus, your party proves itself as an alliance partner which meets the demands of the time."

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, Paul Verner wished the delegates and all members of the party great success in implementing the decisions ofthe 15th party congress, in the struggle for the joint cause of socialism and peace.

FDJ OFFICIAL ATTACKS THREE WRITERS FOR 'BETRAYAL'

LD212024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 21 Oct (ADN) -- Speaking at the FDJ cultural conference in Leipzig, Hartmut Koenig, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said that the GDR youth of the eighties is not only witness to, but also an active, clever and joyful coshaper of this important period of history. He pointed to the inseparable unity of the youth and party of the working class, of youth and socialism.

Koenig said that art ought not to avoid topics which play a large role in youth's thinking today. "We ask artists of all genres to pay greater heed to this," he stressed.

"Loyalty to the principles of socialist-realism art creation, which typifies the great majority of our artists, is the only correct reply to the opponents' tactic of an 'erosion' of socialism. The opponent attacks our productive portrayal of contradictions and conflicts and supports people who approach our development in a destructive way." Koenig said that Western publishing houses "want to wound and topple socialism and for this they buy, even where artistic quality is lacking, from anyone prepared to market his antisocialist views. Poche [Klaus Poche] receives a capitalist copyright for 'Atemnot' and Schneider [Rolf Schneider] for 'November.' This is certainly not for any literary quality, but solely for the denial and the disparagement of the true facts of life of socialism in the GDR. Have such people not themselves already gone far over the border between capitalism and socialism, through which they travel to the West with our passports?" Koenig asked.

Koenig said: "One asks oneself how the attitude of those who commute between the two worlds and empty buckets of filth at us in front of Western cameras or academies or who, as in the case of Jakobs [Karl-Heinz Jakobs], who even went into the 'House of the German East,' is to be reconciled with the hammer and compasses of our GDR passport. Their love for our passport extends only to the fact that for the time being it rids them of an acute worry, namely, that when the only thing that is of interest for the imperialist strategy is over, that is to say the dissident status conferred on them by the West, it means the end of literary honors in the West. The youth of our country resolutely opposes such lack of character and this sustained betrayal of our homeland and our ideals.

PARTY AKTIV DISCUSSES COAL, ENERGY ECONOMY

AU210827 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Oct 82 p 3

[ADN report on party aktiv meeting of the coal and energy economy in Schwarzheide on 15 October]

[Summary] "In the first 9 months of this year the GDR miners extracted 1.9 million tons of lignite more than provided by the plan. Thus, 417,000 tons of briquettes as well as higher amounts of other more highly refined fuels and raw materials were produced in addition to the stipulated targets. The domestic lignite production, which at present meets nearly 70 percent of the energy demand of the republic, is and will remain an important pillar for the stable growth of the national economy. This was confirmed by a party aktiv meeting in Schwarzheide on Friday.

Over 500 participants from all combines of this industrial branch welcomed Werner Walde, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk SED leadership, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR Energy Commission, as well as other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee and members of the Council of Ministers.

Horst Wambutt, head of the basic material industry department at the SED Central Committee, praised the outstanding achievements of the miners and energy workers and stressed the importance of guaranteeing the continuous growth of the national economy in accordance with the plan and securing the supply of the people with domestic energy resources. He stressed the importance of maximally utilizing the equipment and of purposefully improving the effect of the energy transformation. "At the end of the discussion Werner Walde reported on the demands made on the political-ideological work organs of the party organizations to see to it that all work collectives score the highest achievements."

POLITICAL FUNCTION OF RED CROSS STRESSED

DW211047 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Speech by Minister of Health Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger at a festive ceremony marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR Red Cross in Halle on 20 October -- recorded]

[Text] The state's policy, which is oriented toward socialism, humanism and peace, has been and remains the basis of our work in the International Red Cross. This concept also marks our festive rally here in the theater of the young guard in Halle. Wherever our representatives appear they can refer to the clear and unequivocal profession of loyalty by 1.2 million members and friends of the German Red Cross to the policy of our state and the policy of peace and friendship among peoples as well as to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In the international field of Red Cross activities, the GDR Red Cross, firmly allied with the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent organizations as well as with the Red Cross organizations of the other fraternal socialist countries, will continue to consistently support the activities of the International Red Cross aimed at promoting, ensuring and preserving peace at a time when peace is seriously threatened by imperialism. The GDR Red Cross will also ensure that all covert or overt attempts aimed at depoliticizing the Red Cross idea or at removing it from the sphere of ideology will be resolutely counteracted.

Proceeding from our basic position, which has proved its value in life and in our social development, the decisive field of the Red Cross' humanist obligation and attitude is and remains serving, protecting and preserving life. Giving man's life a profound content, and taking part in the active struggle against sickness and preventable death and thus doing everything for life and health.

Therefore, we can rightly state that the 30 years of the GDR Red Cross correspond to 30 years of good, sensible and successful work in the interests of mankind, for the well-being of our own people, for ensuring peace and for the activation of the spirit of international solidarity. We also can say that these 30 years of growth and thriving represent a solid achievement.

BRIEFS

NEW ERFURT MAYOR -- The city deputies of the town of Erfurt today elected Romsemarie Seibert the new mayor. The chairman of the bezirk council, Richardo Gothe, expressed thanks to the outgoing mayor, Heinz Scheinpflug, for his responsible work. He is resigning from his post for health reasons. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 21 Oct LD]

CULTURE MINISTER SAYS SOME INTERNEES RELEASED

LD212048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1905 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Speech by Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture and art -- live or recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] The Polish countryside is still yielding spontaneous talents influencing the entirety of the national culture. Forms of creativity connected with their professional subsoil have developed in many workers' mulieus in the recent period. This is a valuable phenomenon. He who disregards or looks down his nose at it does a disservice to the national culture. Our national culture is, and will remain for a long time, multidimensional, and has a multiude of trends. It consists of efforts by every class and social group. It reflects various philosophies. In it lies its wealth.

We do not want to relinquish any part of it, anything or anyone. Everyone who sees his place among Poles is needed. Guided by this conviction, when I assumed my office I requested of the minister of internal affairs that everyone whose activity is connected with the Ministry of Culture and Art be released from his place of internment.

At this moment, while I am saying these words, those people are in their homes, among their families. Everyone -- I repeat everyone -- will be able to take up his job without any obstacle.

WALESA BEING VISITED BY WIFE, TWO CHILDREN

NC211827 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Danuta Walesa has gone to southern Poland to spend a week with her jailed husband, Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa, sources close to the family said today in Gdansk. The meeting is their first since the Polish parliament passed a labor law dissolving existing trade unions.

Mrs Walesa, who was accompanied by two of her children, left Gdansk Monday and was expected to return on Saturday or Sunday, the sources aaid. Mr Walesa is being held in southern Poland, a few kms (miles) from the border with the Soviet Union.

POLE WORKING FOR FRENCH DAILY ARRESTED

PM211447 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Oct 82 p 4

["B.G." report: "Several Facts Bear Witness to Growing Deterioration in Relations Between Warsaw and Paris"]

[Text] On Tuesday 19 October the Polish authorities announced that Mr Krzysztof Wolicki, former Paris LE MATIN correspondent in Warsaw, is to stand trial. Mr Wolicki, a Polish citizen and a former member of the resistance who was for a long time a PZPR member, is a well-known figure in the Polish opposition, of which he had gradually become one of the leading figures since 1956.

An active Solidarity member since its formation, speaking and writing French as well as his own language, he had covered Polish events for LE MATIN for around 1 year until martial law was introduced. He held the view that there was no law which forbade a Polish journalist from working for the foreign press and had always refused to ask the authorities for any authorization which, moreover, would certainly not have been granted.

As the police were actively searching for him he had lived in hiding since 13 December and was interned in the middle of the summer after being arrested in the street after a routine identity check. The sudden announcement that he is to stand trial may stem from a desire by the government to associate him with the members of the workers' self-defense committee -- to which he never belonged -- and thus to prosecute him on the same grounds as Mr Kuron and Mr Michnik. While awaiting further details this measure is nonetheless a new sign of the Polish authorities' growing irritation toward France.

Following the violent criticism launched last week by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski against Mr Mitterrand and Mr Mauroy, French diplomats in Warsaw have in fact been the victims of several acts of vandalism over the past few days.

Between Monday night and Tuesday morning, for instance, containers of pink paint were thrown at the facade of the French Embassy, staining the windows of the ambassador's office in particular. The military attache's residence apparently suffered the same treatment and, a few hours previously, the Secretariat of the French school had received an anonymous telephone call announcing that one of the pupils was going to be taken hostage.

Special security measures had to be taken when the pupils left for home and, at the same time, the doors of around six private cars parked outside the embassy were forced open. Over the previous few weeks the apartments and vehicles of several French diplomats had been burglarized.

POLISH HISTORIAN CONSIDERS SOLIDARITY BAN

PM220815 Brussels LE SOIR in French 16-17 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Polish historian Krzysztof Pomian: "Jaruzelski's Biggest Mistake"]

[Text] The 8th of October 1982 marks a date in the history of the war which the Polish communist apparatus is waging, on the Soviet Union's behalf and on its own account, against the vast majority of Poles. The communists have suffered a series of resounding defeats since the mid-seventies. They have suffered them in the economy, which 35 years of their rule have placed in a state of general bankruptcy. They have suffered them in the cultural sphere, in which most of the prominent figures have gone over to the church or even into the opposition. And, above all, they have suffered them in politics, and that became clear when the Gdansk agreements were signed on 31 August 1980.

That day, for the first time in history, a communist government was forced by the workers to promise to reform the institutions and give a legal basis to the formation of independent and self-managed trade unions. On 10 November 1980, after several delaying actions, the Solidarity trade union officially came into being. Seven months later the number of members it had reached was 9.5 million.

Solidarity's action, led by Lech Walesa, was consistently legalistic, pacifist and realistic. It was legalistic because the changes were to come about, and some did come about, by means of negotiations and by modifying the legal system. It was pacifist because, in the 6 months of its open existence, Solidarity was not responsible for a single injury and nobody died as a result of the events -- a unique case in the annals. It was realistic because the trade union, taking account of Poland's geopolitical situation, advocated "self-limitation." In particular it never disputed the "communist party's leadership role in the state," or Poland's participation in the Warsaw Pact despite the fact that both are imposed by the USSR against the Poles' wishes. Solidarity thus demonstrated that a mass movement, even in a totalitarian regime, can remain faithful to moral values without giving in to the temptation of violence. That ought to have been reason enough for the Nobel Peace Prize to be awarded to Lech Walesa. But clearly those who make that decision now would formerly have refused it to an Ossietzky [1930's German writer and pacifist] imprisoned by Hitler as Walesa is by Jaruzelski and, more recently, to a Sakharov defending human rights and peace against Soviet totalitarianism.

Since General Jaruzelski's coup on 13 December 1981 against the institutional system which emerged from the Gdansk agreements and primarily against Solidarity, the latter has been suspended. Its leaders are still interned. Anybody who attempts to pursue trade union activities clandestinely is sentenced under martial law to several years' imprisonment, and hundreds if not thousands of such sentences have been passed. Despite this repression, the like of which Poland has not experienced since the Stalinist era, Solidarity has maintained most of its influence. That is shown by the demonstrations which take place on 13 and 31 of each month and which on 31 August affected 66 cities according to the official figures. The number of people taking part in those demonstrations can be estimated to be between 0.5 and 1 million. That is a huge number in martial law conditions.

The "comrades in uniform" who have been governing Poland for the past 10 months first hoped to use Solidarity to their advantage after eliminating the so-called extremists. The operation misfired. It had been obvious since spring that the only solution to the Polish problems depends on tripartite negotiations between the military junta, also representing Soviet interests, Solidarity and the church. And since the summer the military junta has made it known that it ruled out any idea of negotiations with anybody on political, economic and social problems.

Nonetheless, the 8 October law which outlaws Solidarity seems to have caught everybody by surprise. The reason for that is simple: Rejecting negotiations and playing for time in order to choose the right moment is one thing; banning Solidarity is an entirely different matter.

Until 8 October the military junta still allowed some ambiguity to prevail and sustained the illusions of those who wished to cherish them. There are still just as many such people in the West as in Poland itself. The situation now is all too clear: There have been some noteworthy defections even among General Jaruzelski's supporters. And in the Polish parliament, despite the fact that it is controlled by the communist party, there were 12 deputies who voted against the law and 9 who abstained.

Relations with the church have never been so bad for a very long time. It is very unlikely that they will improve in the short term. Quite the reverse; there is every reason to forecast a harder line by both sides. The church could not accept the banning of Solidarity and the fact that the private farmers' trade union has been purely and simply liquidated without losing a large part of the authority it enjoys. And the regime could not calmly watch the church becoming the bulwark of the opposition.

International reactions have been unanimously negative, leaving aside Moscow, its satellites and the PCF. Although General Jaruzelski's junta succeeded in improving its image somewhat over the past few months, its modest achievements have been destroyed for good. As for the Polish workers, they have demonstrated and staged strikes in Gdansk, Poznan, Wroclaw and Nowa Huta and probably in several other cities. These actions deserve all the more attention since they are truly spontaneous since the provisional Solidarity commission, which is operating clandestinely, called a 4-hour strike for 10 November and asked its members not to do anything before then.

In the short term the new trade union law merely increases the government's isolation without giving it any tangible advantages. In the longer term it is likely to rebound against it. Of course the new trade unions are organized in such a way that they scarcely deserve their name. And they will undoubtedly be subjected to constant surveillance by communist party bodies and the security services.

However we know how things turned out in Spain in Franco's time, where nobody trifled with the police surveillance of the trade unions. And it can thus safely be predicted that Solidarity, reorganized to adapt to the new conditions of struggle, will, in the none too distant future, become a force in the enterprises once again before reemerging in force in Poland's public life.

Why then was the new trade union law banning Solidarity hurriedly passed? The background to this decision is not yet known. However it seems that the military junta, prompted by the anger and fear caused by the demonstrations on 31 August, chose to make the situation worse in the hope that things would improve. It also seems that it chose to wave a magic wand because it could not change Poland's real situation in the way it wants. Thus the announcement of the trial of the workers self-defense committee members suggests a belief in scapegoats and that casts a disturbing light on the state of mind of General Jaruzelski and his comrades.

But anger and fear are bad counsellors. And magic is no longer effective in the world in which we live. I think that the banning of Solidarity will in the future be regarded as General Jaruzelski's biggest mistake -- the one which led, if not to his real, at least to his political downfall.

NEW TU INITIATIVE GROUPS' PROBLEMS VIEWED

AU211532 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[J. Szewczyk report: "Statements by Representatives of Initiative Groups -- To Attract Passive People by Action"]

[Excerpts] Trade union initiative groups have been active in many enterprises for several days now. They were established in various ways: On the initiative of individual people or by the inspiration of the social commissions active in enterprises. We asked representatives of these groups two questions: Whom they represent and what they want to achieve through their activities.

Stefan Benko, mechanic of the Polkowice mining-metallurgical combine: We have reported our initiative groups to the voivodship court in Legnica. Our group numbers 120 persons, of whom 70 percent are underground miners. The group includes representatives of almost all trade unions that were active up to the introduction of martial law. There are many persons from Solidarity.

Our most immediate plans are most closely connected with the founding work of the new trade unions. At the moment people are distrustful and many are unhappy because Solidarity has been dissolved. We want to meet all the workers where they work. There are many problems to clear up. Many workers are still ignorant of the contents of the new trade union law. We will go down to the mine and talk with them.

We must clarify together many problems. After this we will begin tackling specific trade union tasks. I think that the results of our work will convince even the most recalcitrant workers. But these results must be concrete. Problems must be solved favorably. In our mine it is often social issues, recreation, wages and bonuses that are "fallow land." These matters must be dealt with at least. No one will do it for us trade unionists.

Andrzej Tereba, foreman in the H. Cegielski plant in Poznan: In our plant, in which I am trying to set up a trade union with friends, about 10 or 15 percent of the workers are ready to join such a union. There are as many people who are implacable and who decisively reject the idea of setting up a trade union. The remaining workers -- about 700 of them -- are undecided and prefer to wait passively for the development of events. I think that in time these people will come to us and will share our views on the future of trade unionism. This is why I am full of hope.

Jan Mandzyn, driver of the rural transportation cooperative in Przemysl: Our union is open to anyone, no matter to what trade union organization he once belonged. We have put up notices about the establishment of a new trade union, but we are forcing no one to join us. Some workers continue to stick to the sidelines and to await further events. I am not at all surprised at this because many workers were disappointed by the previous trade unions. I think that time will do its job and that as soon as the people see concrete trade union activities which are precisely in their own interests, they will willingly join the new trade union.

Eugeniusz Marciszak, training worker in the Victoria coal mine in Walbrzych: We will begin our trade union activities by tackling the most vital problems such as work clothes and improvements in social conditions. Solving these problems will convince the entire work force that the idea of new trade unions is good. We will not be able to achieve this by declarations and useless paperwork. Only specific activities and specific activities and specific results will do.

If we are unable to convince workers by our activities, I see a great danger, and that is that the new trade unions will transform themselves into elite trade unions. Most of our work force is still mistrustful of our activities. Nevertheless, some workers are hopeful and curious. This bodes well for us.

Piotr Lytek, miner in the Wieczorek Coal Mine in Katowice and former member of Solidarity: Our initiative group was set up last week and numbers 60 people -- representatives of the former branch and Solidarity trade unions, which were active in our mine. Today it is still difficult to say whether we represent the entire work force. After all, it numbers several thousand workers, and no one can guarantee that our group represents all the views on the trade union issue, although we can say with certainty that we represent average views. Of course, we would like our group, which is a nucleus of trade unionism, to be credible and to be accepted by all miners.

Today people are not massively volunterring for trade union work, and this is nothing to wonder at. There have never been many of those who are keen on this work, which has always been done by a small group of aktivs. The expectation that people will immediately and massively commit themselves to organizing new trade unions is something that is not in tune with the present.

PZPR POLITBURO ASSESSES CRISIS, DISCUSSES TU ACT

LD191926 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Today, the PZPR, Central Committee Politburo analyzed the country's socio-economic situation after the Sejm passed the trade union act. It was stated that working people seriously re-eived the recent Sejm decisions. The Politburo warns against hostile propaganda which, by calling for protests and disturbances, tries to block the creation of self-managing and independent trade unions and to create tensions leading to the prolongation of the state of martial law.

The Politburo recommends that all party echelons actively oppose actions which harm the country's stablization, economic organization and recovery, national accord and rebirth.

The Politburo stresses that the trade union act legally guarantees the independence and self-management of the trade union movement. It was also stated that the unjustified haste which has occurred in some cases and the attempts at bureaucratic interference in the creation of initiating groups conflict with the party attitude toward the trade union movement.

The Politburo reminds party echelons and organizations that it is their task, as the ones who realize the leading role of the party in the community, to create political conditions for the formation and development of an independent and self-managing union movement as the authentic representatives of the working man.

The revival of trade unions, which continues the 100-year old tradition of the worker movement and expresses the hopes linked to the August agreements not for unions which are only facades but unions which defend the working man and socialist state of the working people, provides a great opportunity which cannot be wasted.

The Politburo has ascertained that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is developing and enriching itself by new content and forms of social action. It has been emphasized that PRON's creative, partnership participation in the state and social life of the country can be very beneficial for the cause of renewing sociopolitical and economic life and in extricating the country from the crisis.

The Politburo discussed the draft of the main assumptions of the party cadre policy, corrected and supplemented by the observations emerging during consultations with party activists. It has been ascertained that the selection and objective evaluation of the qualifications, the ideological and moral traits which depict personal talents of the people, an optimal distribution of cadres and their improvement, is the party's most important task.

The Politburo has examined materials prepared for the 10th Central Committee plenum which will be dedicated to the key problems related to the sociopolitical development of the country, in particular tasks connected with overcoming the crisis. The Politburo has endorsed the materials for the 10th plenum; the 10th Central Committee plenum has been convened for 27-28 October 1982. Tomorrow's press will publish the full text of the communique.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS POLISH TU AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD212350 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 2025 GMT 21 Oct 82

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] The Polish Sejm enacted a new trade union law on 8 October. Polish events are followed with justified interest in Hungary and elsewhere. Thus we are now going over to Warsaw, where Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of trade union affairs, is Szabolcs Szilagyi's guest.

[Begin recording] [Szilagyi] Comrade Minister, the Polish Sejm enacted a trade union law on 8 October. In your opinion, will this contribute to Poland's consolidation?

[Ciosek, speaking in Polish, with Hungarian translation superimposed] I hope that it will. We had to do this in Poland in order to solve the trade union issue, which was becoming a burning one. I think that if every trade union receives the same chance and we put an end to the willful destruction of the trade union movement, in the long run this will definitely contribute to consolidation.

Naturally, not everyone welcomed our intentions gladly. Reactions are very diverse in our society. But in my opinion the experience of the first days shows that the Sejm's legislative decision met with understanding. Those, on the other hand, who rallied closely to one or other trade union groupings, well, understandably, for the time being they are professing diverse views. Nonetheless, it is certain that the political activity which is starting now will help with consolidation. In the trade union movement we are setting out from a completely new platform and I think that the next few months will justify our efforts.

[Question] Comrade Minister, are you saying this in spite of the fact that there have been occurrances which are, as a matter of fact, obstructing consolidation?

[Answer] Of course. There exists in Poland a movement that functions underground. Before 13 December this movement was linked to Solidarity and it pushed the trade union toward political opposition; (?under its) power it incited it to struggle against socialism. After the introduction of the 13 December state of emergency these people were forced underground; they functioned illegally. They are striving to organize the most varied actions and work stoppages, but I may say that although since 8 October they have tried several times to organize protests, there was no time when a complete work collective left its workplace or stopped work.

[Question] Not even in Nowa Huta?

[Answer] Not even in Nowa Huta. I think that time will show that our efforts are idential to the intentions of the working class. On the other hand, the underground chiefs want to thrust Poland into chaos, civil war, adventurism.

[Question] We very often hear in Poland the expression "national accord". Is this simply optimism or is it realism?

[Answer] In my opinion it is both. Though national accord is not an easy task. We should not expect enthusiasm, for our circumstances are very difficult today in Poland. In the next few years we must accept serious renuciations. Thus, this is not the kind of program that gives rise to enthusiasm. But this is the only realistic program. We must set to work and we must get out of the crisis. This is the program of our party. Of course, Solidarity proclaimed rose-colored slogans to the country. For example, in 3 years' time the national income could be increased by 50 percent. This of course was an outrageous claim.

[Question] Some people say that the majority of Poles today oppose the leadership, or to put it another way, that only the minority supports the leadership.

[Answer] The truth lies somewhere in the middle. It is my belief that public opinion is slowly transforming. As I have said already, there is simply no other chance, no other possibility but to curb our desires and demands; what is more, to work harder, to show more calm and more social discipline. Which at the same time means also that there must be peace here in the center of Europe. All those slogans which the underground movement, our opponents, are now proclaiming, lead essentially nowhere. It is difficult to express in percentages who is on the side of authority and who is opposed to it.

[Question] What events can we expect in the coming weeks, months?

[Answer] Well, a sharp political struggle is in progress now in Poland. There were incidents after 8 October, and earlier, after 31 August, and it is to be supposed that our opponents are not resting now either, that they do not consider themselves to be losers. They even speak about dates. They are trying to provoke a strike on 10 November. One will be able to say more about this after 10 November, but I think that our working class, the workers, will accept the efforts of the authorities, and with this they will be representing their own most real interests, in the interest of calm, of work, and of the country's peace. I do not think that after 10 November it will be possible to hold another opinion. Of course, there is no calm in our country as yet; victory is quite far away. It is now that we are building the new trade unions. These will certainly be factors stabilizing the situation, just as they will also ease the situation of the party organizations. Therefore, it is expected that the positions of people who think rationally will grow stronger. This general sobriety and rationality in society is what, in my opinion, will strengthen the Polish situation.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON IMPROVED ECONOMIC STATISTICS

AU210948 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 82 p 2

[Andrzej Leszczynski article: "The Economy After Three Quarters -- The First Signs of Improvement"]

[Excerpts] We have already learned from the premier's speech at the Sejm at an earlier date that the market value of industrial production in September was about 4 percent higher than at the same time last year. This is already the second month during which we have achieved better results than last year.

Let us recall that in August, after 25 months of constantly falling production, we were able for the first time to note growth. It was only a small increase of 1 percent in comparison with August 1981, and as I have written before, it was an increase which was practically imperceptible on the market. But this 1 percent foretold a check in the tendency toward decline.

The results of September, which were included in today's Central Office of Statistics information sheet, confirm the above and allow us to believe that the August result is not merely a question of chance but rather a sign of a more permanent improvement. Let us, however, add that it is a relative improvement because of its relevance to the poor year of 1981, during which the phenomena of the crisis assumed particular acuteness. The fact, however, remains that we have ceased to regress.

We are making up for the distance we lost at the beginning of the year but the level of production still continues to be lower than that of last year during which, let us repeat, there was a critical and profound breakdown in production.

The way out of such an impasse does not come easily. Industry struggles on with severe shortages of raw materials, and the sudden severance of our economy from the traditional supply sources of the West exacerbates these shortages. The lack of hard currency in connection with the sharpening of restrictions by capitalist states has caused a decrease of over 30 percent in imports from the West during the first three quarters of this year as against the same period last year. Such a radical decline in imports would probably have unsettled even the best organized economy.

And yet, not only did we withstand the pressure, but as indicated by the results of the last two months, we also managed to gradually rouse the economy. This is possible thanks to the help in the form of raw materials coming from the Soviet Union and the tightening of the bonds of cooperation with other CEMA countries. In difficult situations we broaden our efforts still further in order to reach our own, domestic reserves of raw materials, which more than once have successfully replaced foreign imports.

Within this tangle of different hindrances, a marked shortage of workers has become evident in many plants largely because of early retirements. This fact, coupled with insufficient progress in labor organization, has a repressive effect on production growth. And yet even though this year's employment is 5.1 percent lower than last year's, it has not led to any drastic breakdown of production as was the case in 1981.

This testifies to the fact that we are capable of working more productively. As it appears from the Central Office of Statistics communique, in comparison with last year, there has been a steady growth in labor productivity measured in terms of marketed production per employee since May 1982. Productivity measured in this way is 1 percent higher for the first three quarters than for the same time last year. This is a favorable development.

However, while labor productivity has increased 1 percent, the wage fund (together with compensation) has increased 43 percent and the average monthly wage, also with compensation, has increased 51.2 percent at the same time. This is not without consequence for the market situation.

The process of approaching the level of production as it was prior to the crisis will, however, continue for some time to come. Let us repeat that the last two months along this path have been like a first turning point, still not a decisive one, but significant all the same.

DAILY ON AKTIV DISCUSSION OF YOUTH APATHY

AU211318 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

[Jerzy Godula report: "The Conference of the Academic Aktivs of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth -- How To Overcome Passivity?"]

[Excerpts] We want to be a thoroughly leftist political organization that is able to rally young people to participate in the changes taking place in Poland. This was one of the theses formulated during the discussion at the first national conference of the academic aktivs of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth in Warsaw on 16 October.

The conference, which was chaired by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP], was attended by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Eugeniusz Duraczynski, head of the Central Committee Department of Science and Education, Kazimierz Fortuna, head of the ZSL Department of Culture, Education and Social Affairs; and by representatives of the Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

Krystyna Swider, secretary of the ZSMP Main Administration, read the introductory report, which stated that the decision to abolish the formal barriers that had made it impossible for the academic community to pursue activities in the ZSMP was made at the Third Extraordinary ZSMP Congress. The decision has proved correct. The first initiative groups were set up during the past academic year, and today such groups as well as academic circles and councils are active in 62 civilian and military higher schools.

As an ideological-educational pluralistic organization, the ZSMP has attempted to influence the awareness of students. As we know, there are tendencies in the academic community to succumb to emotional moods, demagogic slogans and prevailing opinions, which are often accepted without a more profound reflection and analysis. At the same time, apathy and reluctance to engage in any form of organized collective activities continue to assert themselves. We have recognized that, as a union, we should try to regenerate ideological life in the student community and to create groups of militant people who can influence their colleagues.

We believe, K. Swider said, that we will find many allies in the academic community to support our activities in eliminating the barriers to education and culture and in equalizing people's chances to advance in life and vocation. The academic community should combat the creation of new class divisions in society, above all the renewal of small-scale capitalist property. In this regard we want to create the community of interests of all student communities.

Speaking in the discussion, E. Duraczynski described the political situation in the academic community, the implementation of the higher schools law and the role of the social sciences in developing social awareness and practice. Discussing the changes in the student community, he said that the unity of the student movement must amount to organizational plurality under present conditions.

J. Sablik, vice minister of science, higher schools and technology, discussed his ministry's position on ZSMP activities in higher schools, in which there is place for all student organizations -- the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the ZMW and the ZSMP. The organizational matters of student life, including student self-government bodies, which should, by law, be active in every higher school, must be settled by students themselves in line with the law opportunities. This view was presented at the sessions of rectors and secretaries of the party committees in higher schools.

Participants at the conference of ZSMP academic aktivs adopted preliminary assumptions for activities in higher schools. These assumptions include measures to create strong and effective student self-government bodies enjoying authority in the student communities. The ZSMP will oppose all attempts to curb the role of these groups and to exploit their structures for purposes that are incompatible with the interests of the entire academic community.

Aktivs Assess Tasks

AU210945 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 18 Oct 82 p 2

["Theses" of the report read by Krzysztof Janik, secretary of the Main Administration of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, at the 13 October national conference of the union's ideological aktivs in Warsaw]

[Text] We have met today to review our union's activities in the past few months, to assess the tasks and problems facing us, to interpret anew the results of the campaign "What Kind of Poland, What Kind of Group Is This Union of Ours?" and to evaluate the theses formulated in the country's new situation.

Our meetings continue to take place in a new situation determined by the events that force us to ask: Who invades the streets, why and on whose inspiration? Who needs such events and what is their purpose? We should also ask ourselves: Have we done everything to stop this march leading into the blind alley of negation and destruction? What is it still necessary to do? How to bring home the obvious truth, which for some people is a brutal truth, that Poland can be only a socialist country?

Several factors determine the role and position of our union in the country's social life. The first factor is the young people's situation and political moods. As in the case of all our people we note that young people are reluctant to engage in social activities and are passive and apathetic.

The worries of daily life, rationing, shopping lines, the lack of day care centers and kindergartens, low wages, the absence of a system of social and occupational adaptation and promotion, and so on, are the reasons for this situation. At the same time, young people's attitudes are determined by the increasing divisions in our society, by diseases of social life and by the growing numbers of people who are too rich. We must struggle against these features of selfishness, profiteering and parasitism. We must struggle against them in the name of social justice and in the name of young people's right to enjoy an upbringing that does not demoralize. It is not enough to protect our pockets. We have set up youth antiprofiteering brigades for this struggle.

Despite attempts to isolate its members, the Union of Polish Socialist Youth has not been displaced from young people's communities. In our ranks, too, various attitudes come to light. We have to overcome barriers of mistrust and always to remind our members of our aims and tasks. We are doing our work in the interest of the entire generation. We are not selfish as a generation and organization. We are backed by our union's achievements, which attest to our aims and plans. The prospects of socialism in our country are close to us and will determine the standards and quality of our life. An upbringing in line with these prospects is also close to us because our difficulties will disappear in time, but the ideals of socialism will be always valid.

Our union should fight for the young generation's image and active commitment to the processes of the rebirth of a people, state and society that observe the laws of socialism. There is no lost generation and lost young people in this struggle. We must win over those who are passive and those whom blindness and our adversaries make to take to the streets. We must win over those whose living standards have been dangerously lowered by the crisis, those who compare their economic situation with mirages publicized by Western propaganda and all those who reach their adulthood with gaps in their political, historical and civic education and who have been demoralized by the illusory successes of the seventies, the months of strikes and chaos, the black propaganda promoted by Solidarity and the discreet charm of aversion to the power apparatus propagated by some newspapers and some pulpits -- not only church pulpits.

In order to understand the country's problems and to participate in changes we must get to know our origins and roots, the principles that govern the present days and the ideals that should determine the future. Knowledge of Marxism-Leninism must be the basis of this. Let us answer the question why it is that Marxism, which is an idea that continues to fascinate millions and millions of people the world over, has lost its emotional and rational significance in our country.

We must be especially attentive to filling the gaps in young people's civic education. In our union's circles and in comradely groups we should make more frequent efforts to promote talks about the state, the fatherland, the social and political mechanisms and the potential and limits of the power apparatus.

While asking for further reforms, we must demonstrate that the reforms are not merely the laws and government decisions, but that living people are behind them, people who decide the speed and direction of the implementation of reforms.

We must win over all the aktivs of our union and all socialist youth organizations to implement these tasks. We also want to win over the entire Polish leftwing.

The ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum did not exert a significant impact on the atmosphere and attitude of decisionmaking circles and party organizations toward young people. The awareness of many people was dominated by personnel decisions and the incomplete information following 31 August. This information did not stress the fact that, while some scores of thousands of young people took to the streets, several million of their peers continued to study and work.

The too slow speed of the implementation of the ninth plenum decisions does not add to its social significance either.

We must not be passive in such a situation. We expect that the coming meetings of the union's circles and administrations will be turned into talks with power apparatus about our duties in implementing the ninth plenum resolution and about the tasks of this apparatus. We expect that mutual obligations will result from these talks. We will not shirk these obligations.

The talks about the ninth plenum can also be talks about the youth movement, its organizational shape and political-programmatic image. The party must answer the question of what kind of youth movement it needs: a weak or strong one, one that unites communities or one that promotes social divisions, a Marxist one or one that is indifferent ideologically and politically, the one that on 4 December 1981 was against the extraordinary powers for the government or the one that was the first to support martial law, the one that submitted to the moods of the moment or the one that was faithful to the party at the most difficult moments. However, we also must state what kind of organization we are and what kind of union the Union of Polish Socialist Youth is. We tried to answer these questions at the national conference of our union's aktivs, which took place 3 days after the ninth plenum. We are a class union -- a worker-peasant union not only by composition, but by virtue of programmatic principles and aims. We are a Marxist union because we draw on Marxism-Leninism for inspiration in line with its laws and principles that classify social phenomena and processes.

We are also the only pluralistic union in Poland which is eliminating the divisions of strata and classes not in accordance with the slogans of class sdolidarity, but in accordance with the tasks of constructing a socialist society. We are a union that maintains political unity between young workers and peasants even at a time when the economic ties between towns and villages are torn apart. We are a union that binds young workers to young students and pupils even in a situation when attempts are being made to create a chasm between the workers class and the intelligentsia. We are a union which can become an opportunity for the entire generation to reap rich dividends and to prepare generation changes without omitting groups, parts or factions of young people. We are a union which does not divide young people and doesnot fan passions and chauvinism among groups and communities of young people.

We attach special importance to the unity of the youth movement.

We want to be with the party which fights for social justice, exacting morality and democratic reforms. We want to be with the party which is united, ideologically homogeneous and effective in action and ideas. We want to be with the party which will manage political reforms and the process of democratizationand which recognizes the Leninist principles of the youth union's independence, but which at the same time is our ideological guide and example.

Ideologically tied to such a party and in cooperation with the ZSL and the SD, we want to help to create the front of national agreement. Today the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is becoming an opportunity for rallying all the people who want a socialist Poland. However, this movement must not become a facade behind which we will again build false unity. Nor must it become an institution that organizes kindergartens. The movement must fulfill political functions, produce the power apparatus and control it.

The new trade unions must become an important element of this process. In line with the law, the new trade unions will be organized from below. They have the opportunity to put workers' matters in workers' hands. We have signals which indicate that young workers will join these trade unions, will protect the letter and spirit of the trade union law and will defend their trade unions against the "good uncles" from the administration and against those from the opposition as well as against the people who, quite strong in numbers, want to erase the period between August 1980 and December 1981 from their social and personal experience. Young workers will defend trade unions against distortions and will defend the people with the help of these unions. We need such trade unions now.

We also need a worker-peasant power apparatus, which means an apparatus that defends the working people at every step and that proves with deeds its readiness to continue reforms. We need a power apparatus that is credible because it tells the truth and because it fights for the interests of the poorest and most underprivileged groups of society. We need a power apparatus that, while controlling the local administration, does not reject social control over central bureaucracy. Such a power apparatus can count on the support of the almost 2 million members of our union.

Czyrek Attends Meeting

LD162140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The first national conference of the academic aktiv of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] took place in Warsaw today. For 9 years the union has experienced a shortage of students. This has had painful consequences for ideological training and program activities. Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Main Board of the ZSMP, chaired the conference. Union activists from almost all academic communities of the country took part. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, and secretary of the party's Central Committee, attended the conference.

JARUZELSKI VISITS WARSAW UPRISING EXHIBITION

LD211428 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee and premier, today visited the exhibition called: Warsaw Fights. For the third month in a row the exhibition has been arousing unabated interest of the people of Warsaw and the country. So far it has been visited by 1.2 million persons. It was supposed to be open for 63 days, the duration of the Warsaw uprising, but it has been extended until the end of November. In fact, efforts are being made to turn it into a permanent exposition forming part of the life of contemporary Warsaw.

Being deeply impressed by the documents presented at the exhibition and by the utterances made by participants in the Warsaw uprising exhibition, Wojciech Jaruzelski wrote in the visitors book: In homage to the immortal heroes of the Warsaw uprising. Their blood and courage have yielded lasting seeds -- a People's Poland, strong and secure -- so that our homeland and our capital should never again live through such a tragedy.

Next, Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the central military library which houses an exhibition on the 100th anniversary of the Polish worker movement. Books, periodicals and leaflets depict the awakening of the awareness of the Polish proletariat, the various phases of its party's foundation and the building of socialism in People's Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski signed the visitors book.

PAP OUTLINES NEW PRON ACTIVITIES, GOALS

LD152106 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (PAP) -- Approximately 430 branches of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] are active in the towns, regions and enterprises of Katowice Voivodship. This social movement unites 14,500 people -- the members of the PZPR, SD and ZSL, representatives of Christian societies and various social and professional groups, people who hold various world views. One of the main directions of current PRON activities is to involve women and young people with the movement.

At its first meeting of the voivodship provisional PRON council in Opole, discussion centered around the program of activities, promoting the precepts of the movement and organizational activities. Much attention was devoted to organizing assistance in setting up local PRON branches in cooperation with representatives of organizations and societies which have said they would like to take part in the movement.

The plenary session of the SD voivodship committee in Leszno was devoted, in particular, to the participation of SD members in creating a climate for national reconciliation, embarking on concrete tasks to overcome the political, social and economic crisis. Much space was devoted to questions pertaining to young people and to increasing their PRON membership.

The plenary meeting of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society in Gdansk decided to join the PRON. Participants have appealed to local branches and to individual and collective members of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society for an active participation in the movement. "It is with hope and full support that we welcome the fact that PRON's strength grows daily, stated the decision of the Senate of the Rzeszow teacher training institute. We are convinced that construction of national reconciliation is a social and (?moral) obligation of every [words indistinct] and come out in support of any and all initiatives that serve this goal.

The Grojec town PRON provisional council stressed that it will direct its activities toward consolidating the community around the idea of national reconciliation and also toward activities to resolve the problems of the local population.

Provisional Councils Formed

LD182316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In various regions of the country structures conducive to the organizational formation of the PRON [Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth] are being set up.

At the first working meeting of the PRON provisional voivodship council in Ostroleka its composition has been completed with representatives of several organizations and associations, and information about a meeting of the initiating commission of the PRON national provisional council was given. A work timetable has been adopted and the council Presidium, at present consisting of 118 persons, has also been elected.

The PRON provisional voivodship council has come into being in Lomza, consisting of 90 representatives and activists of the civic committees of national rebirth, of initiating groups, and of representatives of 31 social organizations and associations and of the PZPR, ZSL and SD. The council Presidium has also been elected. Tasks for the near future, that is until the program is worked out, have been specified.

In Katowice Voivodship a successive PRON provisional municipal council has been formed in Rudnik. Julian (Cytel), merited teacher and social activist, has been elected its chairman.

VOIVODSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEES MEET 17-18 OCT

LD180210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] More meetings of voivodship defense committees have been held. The defense committee deliberations are more and more often attended by representatives of work forces from enterprises. The workers' opinions make it possible to deepen the analyses and to resolve essential issues more effectively.

The Olsztyn Voivodship Defense Committee has acertained that September was the best month this year in terms of meeting production targets. Even so, this year's results are below those attained last year. The meeting made concrete proposals for the intensification of production out of local raw materials.

Discuss Tasks, Problems

LD182310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The current tasks and problems of the regions are being discussed at sessions of the Voivodship Committee of Defense (WKO). The WKO sessions in Przemysl and Lodz were devoted to an assessment of the state preparations for the autumn and winter period. The WKO in Nowy Sacz, however, discussed actions taken with the aim of further reducing criminal offenses. During the session it was stated that in the course of the three quarters of the current year there had been a fall in all categories of crime against health and life. However, attention was drawn to the need to more determinedly combat parasitism in this voivodship. An out-of-town session of the Radom WKO, which was held in (?Jedlinsk), was devoted to a discussion of the results of the control carried out in this parish in September.

Messner at Katowice Meeting

LD202354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] In Katowice the Voivodship Committee of Defense has held a session. Its members acquainted themselves with the state or order and security in the voivodship and also heard a report on the broad activities of the operational antiprofiteering groups in this region. Professor Zbigniew Messner took part in the session, which was chaired by Katowice Voivoda Roman Paszkowski.

GORZOW VOIVODSHIP PLENUM DISCUSSES PARTY TASKS

LD181752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Our Gorzow correspondent reports that today's plenary meeting of the town's party voivodship committee dealt with current political and organizational tasks conducive to the development of the voivodship organization. It was established that since 13 December last year 605 members have been expelled from party ranks, while 3,800 persons who have betrayed party statutes or the principles of democratic centralism or who have lost faith in the renewal of life in the state and in the party have been deleted.

The currently intensified activeness of party organizations stressed at the plenum is demoonstrated by the granting of political support to reactiviated worker self-managements, to the Patriotic national rebirth movement and to the new trade unions which are being set up in work establishments.

The deliberations on the state of the party in Gorzow Voivodship have underlined on several occasions the need for constant recourse to the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The plenum stressed that party branches and echelons must focus their attention on issues related to the younger generation. Members of the Gorzow party voivodship committee also spoke in support of the need to make assessments of the ideological, professional and moral stances of every party member.

Lodz Plenum on Public Order

LD181100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The tasks of the Lodz party organization in improving social discipline, security, harmony and public order are the subject of the plenum of the Lodz City Province PZPR Committee which is taking place today in Lodz.

The plenum debates, which are attended by Miroslaw Milewski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and PZPR Central Committee secretary, are chaired by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Lodz City Province PZPR Committee. Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, is also present.

PZPR-ZSL MEETING IN KRAKOW DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD162134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] A joint plenary meeting of the Krakow committee of the party and the Krakow committee of the ZSL is in progress in Krakow. The subject is the tasks of the PZPR and the ZSL in the development of the countryside and agriculture in the municipal voivodship of Krakow. The political situation in the city and the region is being discussed, too. The following are participating in the deliberations: Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and Jozef Kosiol, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL.

DEPUTY PREMIER KOWALCZYK SPEAKS AT SD MEETING

LD161934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] On the 45th anniversary of the creation of the first democratic club there was a meeting in Warsaw of the Democratic Party [SD] leadership with merited members. Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee and deputy premier, unveiled a bust of Mieczyslaw Michalowicz, a leading founder and activist of the SD in interwar Poland. Speaking of the tradition of democratic clubs, Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk stated that problems equally difficult and perhaps more difficult to solve are facing SD members today than once faced its creators. He also expressed the hope that an awareness of the historic traditions of the SD's democratic and national ideals would strengthen its unity and will to improve democracy, serving the building of a strong socialist Polish state. During the meeting merited SD activists were decorated with high state awards.

LIBYAN MILITARY COMMANDER VISITS 15-16 OCT

Welcomed by Siwicki

LD152024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of national defense, the commander in chief of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Maj Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, has arrived in Poland on an official visit. He is accompanied by a group of senior officers of the armed forces.

At the Warsaw airport, the guest was greeted by Gen Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff and deputy minister of national defense. Members of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense, generals and senior officers of the Polish Army were also present.

Dinner Speeches

LD161648 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct (JANA) -- Commander in Chief of the Libyan Armed Forces Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir has affirmed the Libyan Arab people's determination to destroy the Zionist train of death which has been storming the Arab nation.

Brigadier Jabir was speaking during a banquet held in his honor and that of members of his delegation in Warsaw last night by Deputy Polish Defense Minister and Chief of Staff of the Polish Armed Forces Gen Florian Siwicki. He also affirmed that the progressive forces stand together against the plots of U.S. imperialism and Zionism. He also spoke of the campaign of genocide being waged against the Arab people by the Zionist enemy, who is supported by U.S. energy with the aim of breaking up the unity of the world's progressive forces.

We in the SPLAJ [Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah] Brigadier Jabir said, were exposed to numerous attempts aimed at humiliating us and bringing us to our knees. These attempts, he said, started with the attack on the Gulf of Sidra and were followed by the plot to interfere in our domestic affairs and by the imposition of an economic boycott against us. But, he affirmed, all these attempts have failed in the face of our revolution's force and the determination of the Libyan Arab people.

He said that his visit to Poland was aimed at consolidating the efforts against this danger which threatens our existence as a progressive socialist force in the world. He added that the Libyan people who now possess all authority, wealth and arms will not retreat in the face of these challenges and are determined to make whatever sacrifices are necessary, no matter how high.

General Siwicki also spoke during the banquet. He expressed the Polish people's high admiration of the stands of the Great September Revolution and its commander and for its struggle against world imperialism. Our friendly feelings toward you, he said, reflect our respect for your revolution and its achievements.

He praised the valuable results of the visit of the brother commander to Poland last September aimed at consolidating the joint efforts of SPLAJ and Poland in the face of the Zionist imperialist challenge.

General Siwicki also expressed the Polish people's gratitude for the help the Libyan Arab people have provided them during their ordeal, saying that the Polish people will never forget the stand taken by the commander of the revolution toward the events in Poland last January. He added that our joint struggle against world imperialism, led by the United States, will not retreat. He reiterated the Polish people's stand on the side of the Arab people against the crimes of Zionism.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD171504 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 17 Oct -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Martial Council of National Redemption, Minister of National Defense General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir on a several-day visit to Poland.

Both sides discussed problems of further development of multilateral relations between the two countries.

Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and vice-Minister of National Defence General Florian Siwicki took part in the meeting held in a friendly atmosphere.

Present was also secretary of the People's Committee at the People's Bureau of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah here Ramadan Muhammad al-Haddad.

Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir was also received by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda in the presence of Polish Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and the Deputy Minister of National Defence and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army General Florian Siwicki.

Seen Off by Siwicki

LD181636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today ended his several-day long visit to our country. During his stay in Poland he was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere problems of a further development of the comprehensive relations between the two countries were discussed.

At Warsaw airport Florian Siwicki, chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army and vice minister of national defense, bade farewell to the Libyan quest.

WESTERN ROLE IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES VIEWED

AU211340 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Oct 82 p 4

[Lt Col Emil Bil interview with Col Zbigniew Zinowicz of the Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Poland Is the Target of Foreign Intelligence Services' Special Penetration" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The past few years have demonstrated that the politicians in the main Western countries, some Western journalists and the centers of intelligence and political subversion are especially interested in our country and its political and economic life.

[Answer] The interest of the Western powers and their intelligence centers in our country has more causes than only Poland's geopolitical situation in Europe, although this situation has always been a crucial factor in the entire postwar history of espionage-intelligence activities against Poland. The events of August 1980 opened a new chapter in the interest and intensified penetration of the intelligence services. The activists of the Workers Self-defense committee KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] who had been trained for this role by the aforementioned centers of intelligence and subversion, were able to obtain control of the massive trade union movement of Solidarity from the very beginning and to transform it into an opposition party seeking to overthrow the socialist system in our country.

Implementing the strategic aims of imperialism, the Western intelligence centers and their camouflaged emissaries in Poland actively supported the activities of all antisocialist groups and Solidarity extremists from the very beginning of the so-called Polish crisis. U.S. Government circles and leading NATO agencies, which were interested in promoting Poland's political destabilization and in constantly raising the surge of anti-Sovietism, coldly planned changes in the world balance of power in favor of the imperialist system by tearing Poland out of the socialist community.

As of August 1980, the number of facts of the threats created by intelligence activities, especially the attempts to recruit and the actual recruitment of our citizens for information-espionage activity and for penetrating defense objectives and military unity, consistently increased.

We also noted an increase in the number of arrivals of Western special service employees and workers, who most often worked as political experts, scientists and journalists. The so-called standing intelligence missions were reinforced by some scores of regular intelligence employees who actively concerned themselves with Solidarity's leading aktivs and daily examined student, scientific, artistic and journalistic communities. The adversary decisively intensified the penetration of the communities of Poles who had gone to the Western countries as emigrants or workers.

The large-scale deliveries of printing and communciation equipment for Solidarity and of radio and TV instations as well as foreign trips by Solidarity activists to undergo training are a separate chapter of the work of the Western centers of intelligence and subversion. For example, the intelligence mission at the U.S. Embassy [in Warsaw] selected Solidarity activists, almost exclusively, including three regional chairman and other leading functionaries and advisers from KOR, or various "studies" abroad. The NATO embassies simply vied with one another in intensifying their direct contacts with the national and regional leaderships of Solidairty.

[Question] Has martial law put an end to these subversive activities?

[Answer] Only in a limited way. The methods of activity have been radically changed. Economic sanctions, attempts at economic blockade and restrictions have been applied by the United States not only to Poland, but also to the USSR, as if in "punishment" for the fact that Soviet intervention, which had been so carefully included in the scenario of Polish events, did not take place and did not therefore initiate an armed conflict in Europe, which would result in the establishment of a new order on our continent -- a capitalist order, of course.

An unprecedented propaganda and subversive campaign against Poland has begun. The Western cold war circles continue to address various ultimatums to our government, to threaten and to provoke, constantly counting on a conflict-ridden development of events in Poland and on destabilization of the socialist camp. This is why the intelligence and subversion centers are promoting all kinds of solidarity emigration [emigracja solidarnosciowa] and encouraging by all possible means the activity of the so-called Solidarity underground. The enemy radio stations are playing a significent role in this by giving instruction on how to promote conspiracy and by propagating scenarios of street disturbances, which are designed to appeal mainly to the young people who are politically disoriented and frustrated by difficult and material conditions.

The Western centers of intelligence and subversion have rapidly adapted themselves to martial law and are intensifying their activities as this law continues to be relaxed. It is also worth informing the public of the fact that special emissaries form intelligence centers have rather quickly established contacts with some activists in the political opposition who were released from internment, and have been able to smuggle their "programs" to foreign radio stations.

It is no coincidence that the emergence of new signs of tension in some parts of the country during recent months is connected with a further increase in personnel employed in intelligence bases. For example, in April this year, 30 new specialists in Polish affairs arrived in the U.S. Embassy, above all from the State Department, the Pentagon and USICA. The great possibilities of infiltrating our country are being used. On 13 May, under the pretext of taking part in a tennis tournament, 29 U.S. diplomats arrived from Moscow with the task of rendering support to the Warsaw intelligence base in infiltration activity connected with events organized by the underground Solidarity. Earlier, on 1 and 3 May, 40 percent of the U.S. Embassy staff had been involved in infiltrating street disturbances.

The behavior of Western diplomatic representatives and journalists immediately prior to the 31 August protest actions which had been announced by the so-called Solidarity underground and by subversive radio stations was also characteristic. On the day of the street demonstrations, over 150 foreigners, including 50 diplomats and 80 press correspondents, members of television crews temporarily in Poland, took part in infiltration in Warsaw and 11 other cities. Cases were also confirmed where television crews had rented private apartments which were situated in the right places. Employees of American television stations displayed prominent activity in this sphere.

Foreign postgraduate and undergraduate students residing in Poland took part in infiltration activity. They had been recruited for these tasks.

Not by coincidence, one Western ambassador walked to where street disturbances were taking place. He thought he might succeed in being roughly handled by the "forces of the regime." This would have been a chance to present a sour diplomatic note and a new windfall for the Western radio stations.

[Question] From what you have said so far, it appears that Western intelligence centers are concentrating mainly on political infiltration and the opposition's conspiratorial activity. Has the Polish People's Republic's defense system, the main source of interest up to now, been accorded second priority?

[Answer] On the contrary; infiltration activity in the country's defense system has increased. This is not only because the tasks and powers of all the armed forces were widened the moment martial law was declared. So the old package of intelligence centers' military interests, involving particular interest in how weapons are being modernized and how different branches of the armed forces are being equipped, where they are located, plans for troop movements and concentrations of units, exercise and training programs, echelon policy and personnel, was enlarged with new subjects. Now, employees in intelligence centers are interested in, among other things, personal moods and the views of cadres and soldiers on the country's current sociopolitical and economic situation, and soldiers' conduct toward people since the introduction of martial law.

A fundamental new feature in intelligence infiltration is the great interest shown in how and the degree to which the Army influences the attitudes of the community. There has never been such great interest in this before. Commissioners, National Defense Committee [KOK] plenipotentiaries in factories and units of state administration are examining this. One of the chief tasks of military intelligence bases is to detect signs of increased combat preparedness by units and staff, and also to confirm data on troop movements picked up by satellite and radio systems used by intelligence. The constant and real interest shown by intelligence services in the connections between the Polish defense system and the complex Warsaw Pact system, leadership coordination, training and new equipment and weapons to Polish Army units is also obvious.

Since the introduction of martial law, the interest shown by military intelligence centers and bases in cooperation and joint activity between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense belongs to another category of interests. They are not only interested in the activity of the leadership echelons, they are also interested in the activities of mixed militia-army patrols. In a word, the package of interests shown by intelligence services in our country's defense system has been considerably enlarged by including in it all those military features which helped avert a national catastrophe in Poland which the supporters of world armed confrontation were trying to steer our country into. The dismantling of the specialist [as published] state system in our country had long been prepared in the intelligence centers and centers of political subversion of the Western powers, among other places.

[Question] Has the enlarged package of interests in Polish affairs displayed by intelligence also increased your workload in counterintelligence?

[Answer] Oh yes; we cannot complain that we have nothing to do. We have not yet had a chance to complain. During the 38 years of our specialized service, chiefly aimed at eliminating the activity of foreign intelligence hostile to the country, it has not been our destiny to work in a relaxed manner. Poland is constantly a focus of special interest by Western intelligence and subversive centers because the Western powers play the "Polish card" quite often in their political and military plans and games. With our arduous daily work, backed up by the civic militia and the security service, as well as by the Polish Army's counterintelligence bodies, we are in a position to restrict the extent of interest by foreign intelligence and the effects of its activity on our soil. What is very important, we will not attain the goals we have set ourselves without a proper reaction by society to all espionage and subversive activity directed against our country. This help is indispensable to us.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU181343 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Oct 82 p 5

[Janusz Stefanowicz commentary: "The Great Opportunity"]

[Text] There are a few terms that help our minds penetrate the complicated issues of the present-day world. One such term is the "bipolar system," which describes the situation in which the two powers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- have risen so far above other states through their military, economic and ideological might that they have become the leaders of the present two main systems and have thus been able to develop the range and depth of the alliances they run that the world balance of power rests on them -- on the two mutually balanced and yet opposing pillars.

The bipolar system existed in its pure form from the end of the forties to the mid-fifties, which means that at that time it determined the nature of international relations, of which the two powers held a monopoly, so to speak. Later events took place that induced the more cautious political scientists to use the term "a loose bipolar system." On the other hand, those political scientists who prided themselves as specialists in futurology coined the suggestive, although linguistically nonsensical, term "multipolar world." The emancipation of the Third World countries and of the Nonaligned Movement created by them, centrifugal ambitions of varying intensity, the progressive differentiation within the two main communities, the growing aspirations of a number of rapidly developing countries and, above all, the fact that the relations between the two biggest powers were gradually being penetrated by a "third actor" in the shape of a state that aspired to achieve the status of equality in the near or distant future, were the incentives to take a new look at the structure of international relations. The actor in question is the PRC.

Since it was set up in 1949 the PRC has played a principal, although initially passive, role in developing the "bipolar" balance of power. As an ally of the Soviet Union in the first decade of its existence, the PRC inspired the United States to follow a policy in the Pacific and in Southeast Asia that sought to set up groups of states with a view to surrounding the two allied states. Then Beijing's anti-Soviet turn as well as diplomatic normalization and cautious political rapprochement with the United States induced the latter to play a double game, the most obvious embodiment of which was Nixon's presidency. This was an objective cause for international detente in the first half of the seventies, but the development of the Sino-Soviet conflict and its repercussions in the adjacent regions, especially in Indochina, threatened a new disruption in the balance of power, this time to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union. Fortunately, the process by which China "reversed alliances" was stopped.

Several factors were responsible for this. First, the Chinese leadership made it quite clear as far back as the end of Mao's reign that there were limits to Sino-American rapprochement not only and not so much for ideological reasons -- China is extremely flexible in this regard -- but because China's real aspiration was to play an independent role as a power. Second, the Americans hurt China's prestige by maintaining their umbrella over Taiwan, albeit in a modified manner.

Third, the Soviet Union, which has the best experts on China in the world, showed enormous calm in responding to the hysterical onslaughts of the Chinese leaders, in the knowedge that these onslaughts were not necessarily reflections of some deeper strategic ideas of Chinese foreign policy. Leonid Brezhnev has never continued the fiery speeches of Khrushchev. In necessary cases it was the press that was given the task of making sharp rebukes. What is more, Moscow began to propose normalizing interstate relations even when anti-Sovietism was the crowning glory of China's official foreign policy. Today we can assert or at least assume that this Soviet stoicism was farsighted.

The reasons why Maoism did not outlive its prophet have been analyzed many times in this daily by an outstanding expert in these matters. They were also analyzed not so long ago against the background of the 12th CPC Congress. It is, therefore, enough to mention that a thorough revision of all aspects of Chinese policy did not omit foreign relations and even a certain international philosophy. Mao's metaphor that China's interests are best served by "chaos under the domes of the heavens" proved to be wrong. The legend of the world revolution made by the poor against the rich under Beijing's leadership was demolished. This typical romanticism was followed by a surge of one-sided pragmatism. The belief took root -- how do we know about this belief? -- that the enormous U.S., West European and Japanese capitals would conjure up China's great modernization. But this belief turned into an illusion, and China decided to stand on its own feet, but not in the primitive manner of that "Great Leap" of the fifties. China began to consider universal and balanced relations with the external world, which was accelerated by Reagan's clumsy moves. However, we should not ascribe any excessive importance to them.

In this situation the Soviet political leadership decided that the time had come to invigorate the policy of normalization. Brezhnev made a public suggestion that it was possible to have talks on limiting armaments and renewed the offer to normalize mutual relations. Beijing responded positively to this mint and invited Deputy Minister Ilichev for a diplomatic review of the situation.

The Soviet leader was ready to respond. No sooner did the talks in Beijing begin when the Moscow visit by Vietnam's head of state supplied an opportunity for the two allies to express their joint resolve to normalize relations with China. As Leonid Brezhnev said, this normalization is difficult because it is burdened by past experiences, but it can be achieved if calm is maintained, if prejudices are abandoned and if reciprocity is observed.

A skeptic may say that the history of international relations is primarily composed of the initiatives that failed and of the signs of improvements that did not take place. However, the present attempts to normalize relations between the two largest socialist states are rooted in an exceptionally reliable soil. This is because such paramount factors have come together as the Chinese internal changes, American-Soviet tensions and the United States' inability to conduct a credible foreign policy -- and not only for China.

This means that an enormous opportunity is arising to draw China into the system of international cooperation and to stabilize the global balance of power by eliminating the factor of recklessness in Beijing's conduct. What is more, Moscow-Beijing normalization may bring back detente.

UN AMBASSADOR REPLIES TO ENVOYS' CRITICISM

LD172242 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 17 Oct 82

["Polish Reply" -- PAP headline]

[Text] New York, 17 Oct -- During the general debate at the 37th U.N. General Assembly session, delegates of a number of states spoke about the situation in Poland. In this connection Poland's permanent representative in the U.N., Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf, enjoying the right to reply, addressed the U.N. General Assembly with the following statement:

Delivering a speech on September 27, Poland's foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski, stated that our country's delegation came to the present session stimulated by the wish to make a constructive contribution to the General Assembly's work. In his speech, Minister Olszowski presented this high assembly also with authoritative information on developments in Poland. He presented our view on the essence of crisis phenomena and difficulties which still persist, pointed to the elements of improvement of the situation and outlined prospects for getting out of the crisis.

He did so out of free will, since those issues come within exclusive competences of the Polish authorities, which decide about them in a sovereign way. We can state that the Polish statement met with due understanding on the part of an overwhelming majority of delegations.

Unfortunately, some, though not many, speakers considered it proper to give their own interpretation of the situation in Poland, distorting both the sources of difficulties and the nature of developments. Sometimes, this bore the signs of pressure and interference in internal affairs. It is not our intention to develop polemics on topics coming within exclusive competences of our state. It would be below our dignity to make replies to especially occasional signs of ill will or purely propaganda slogans, included, for example, in some fragments of the British statement. We consider such practice to be morally hypocritical and contrary to the principles of the U.N. Charter, and we firmly reject it.

We could also expect the delegation of Sweden, Poland's neighbour, to adopt a less primitive approach to the Polish problems. We wish to give the following reply to those who could be guided by a concern, misconceived in our opinion, for the developments in Poland:

1. Several speakers repeated assertions that we knew for many months. They took no account of positive changes that took place in Poland this year. They also ignored efforts undertaken by the authorities and society to improve the situation and to consistently implement the reforms, and the Polish Government's plans for the future, especially in the cause of national accord. It is true that we continue experiencing difficulties. It is also true, which is understood by all those who are guided by goodwill, that we need time to overcome the present difficulties and to reach our objectives.

2. Some speakers attempted to view Poland's internal situation as the cause for the breakdown of detente, which is entirely false. Let us recall facts -- detente entered the crisis stage much earlier before December 1981. It started deteriorating due to completely different causes and phenomena than the events in Poland. Let us recall successive decisions of the NATO Council from 1978 causing a quantitative and qualitative rise in armaments. Let us recall the confrontational line of foreign policy, from the position of strength demonstrated only by the U.S. In view of the assertions, proclaimed in some statements, we declare that it is exactly to the contrary and that the situation in the world would sharpen considerably [word indistinct] peace was seriously disturbed. The methods adopted on December 13, 1981 prevented this disturbance.

3. Poland has traditionally been and will continue to be an advocate of detente, dialogue and international cooperation. We respect other peoples, we are interested in continuing and developing cooperation on the principles of respect, sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantages. Such a stand corresponds to the interests not only of the Polish people but also of other peoples and to those of peace in Europe and worldwide. The starting of a substantive and effective dialogue depends primarily on a [word indistinct] look into the future and not on concentrating on the [word indistinct] and mutual accusations. Dialogue depends on the willingness to understand a partner and to strictly respect his sovereignty. It is high time to adopt such a stand and to start seeking ways of gradually improving relations rather than to worsen the situation by applying illegal economic sanctions and making confrontational declarations.

4. Poland needs peace and understanding, especially now. It is hypocritical to deplore the developments in Poland and at the same time to take political and economic steps that make it difficult for us to implement the planned reforms and to attain internal stability. We expect these Western states that adopted a policy of victimizing Poland to show greater sense of realism and respect for the partner. This would be in keeping with the spirit of the U.N. Charter and the goals and principles of the U.N. We would also like to thank the delegations which in their statements directly or indirectly expressed understanding and backing for Poland.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

AU131025 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Oct 82 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to GDR counterparts on the 33d anniversary of the GDR]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Berlin:

Dear comrades, in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic, we send you, the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the friendly peoples of the GDR sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

During the 33 years of its existence, the GDR, under the leadership of its vanguard SED, has carried out historic transformations in the country's comprehensive development and has taken a worthy place in the international community.

In close joint activity with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries as well as with CEMA, the GDR is making an important contribution to increasing the strength and cohesion of the socialist community and to the battle for establishing lasting peace, detente and cooperation between nations.

Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the important decisions of the historic treaty of Zgorzelec [Goerlitz], the relations of friendship and cooperation between People's Poland and the GDR serve the development of both countries well and at the same time form a lasting element of security and stabilization in Europe.

We desire to continue in this direction concerning our mutual relations, this direction being appropriate to the vital interests of both states and their peoples. The recent visit by the party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, was aimed at this.

Dear comrades, on your national day we wish you many further achievements on the way to a comprehensive development of your socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS MEETING ON INDUSTRY 20-21 Oct

AU211940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/10/1982 -- A working meeting with the party and state active in industry was held at the headquarters of the party Central Committee in the Romanian capital city on October 20 and 21 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania. Questions were discussed related to the integral fulfillment of the production, export and investment plan for 1982, as well as measures for a most appropriate preparation of the next year's plan.

The meeting was attended by Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the RCP. Also present were first secretaries of county party committees, secretaries in charge of organizational and economic questions, executives of economic ministries, party and state activists, experts in various fields of activity.

During the meeting a critical and self-critical analysis was made of the way in which action is taken to integrally fulfill this year's production, export and investment plan and make up for arrears. The participants set forth the measures taken by ministries and industrial centrals to most appropriately prepare the production for the next year. The actions were highlighted undertaken with a view to ensuring, through contracts, the production intended for both the home and foreign market.

The measures were also discussed taken in industrial units, ministries and centrals with a view to fulfilling in the best conditions the foreign trade plan, enhance the competitivity of the Romanian products in the foreign market and find new ways of cutting back on imports and ensure an active trade balance.

The meeting highlighted the fact that the Romanian industry had everything it needed to solve competently and operatively the questions posed by the volume, diversity and qualitative exigencies of production.

At the end of the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took the floor. His speech is to be released.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN AUSTRIA

AU211941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 21/10/1982 -- The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, led Emilia Sonea, vice-chairman of the GNA, that are paying an official visit to Austria at the invitation of the National Council of the Republic of Austria, had talks with Anton Benya, president of the National Council of the Republic of Austria.

During the talks both sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations existing between the two states in the development of which an important role was played by the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Austria together with Elena Ceausescu. Reference was also made to the fruitful talks conducted on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The sides pointed to the importance of the collaboration between the two countries and parliaments for the establishment of a climate of collaboration among the European states, in Europe and throughout the world. They expressed the determination of the two parliaments to do everything possible so that the Madrid meeting should conclude with better results.

The Romanian delegation was received by Dr Fred Sinowatz, vice-chancellor, minister of education and the arts, and by Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs.

Reference was made on the occasion to the good relations existing between Romania and Austria, to the importance of interchanges of delegations for a mutual knowledge of the culture and art of the two states. It was stressed that Romania and Austria had common or close points of view on many questions that are confronting mankind.

Both sides considered that the permanent dialogue between Romania and Austria would lead to a better collaboration in domains of joint interest to the end of maintaining peace and security in Europe and the world over.

MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS EGYPT DEFENSE MINISTER

AU202008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, AGERPRES 20/10/1982 -- Marshal Muhammad Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received on October 20 the Romanian military delegation led by Lt Gen Victor Stanculescu, deputy minister of national defence of the Socialist Republic of Romania, that made a stopover in Cairo on their way back home from Sudan.

On the occasion, the Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defence highlighted with satisfaction the steady development of the friendly Romanian-Egyptian relations on multiple planes as well as the actions taken following the resolutions adopted during the fruitful Bucharest meeting between President Husni Mubarak and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Each action taken -- the speaker said -- is an expression of the understanding and assistance Romania granted to Egypt for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the area, for consolidating its national economy.

The talk passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND -- Bangkok (AGERPRES) 13/10/1982 -- On behalf of King Phumiphon of Thailand and of Queen Sirikit, President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed best wishes of good health and personal happiness when the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Kingdom of Thailand, Iosif Chivu, was received on a farewell call. During the visit paid at the end of his mission in that country the Romanian ambassador was received by the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Prem Tinsulanon. Aspects were approached of the bilateral relations, of economic relations in particular, and possibilities were discussed of further developing them. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 13 Oct 82 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH FINLAND -- Proceedings of the 12th session of the Romanian-Finnish joint commission on trade and economic, industrial and technical cooperation concluded on 9 October in Bucharest. A protocol on the session was signed by Constantin Parvutoiu, director at the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Erik Hagfors, director at the Economic Policy Department of the Finnish ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 10 Oct 82 p 5 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH VENEZUELA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 12/10/1982 -- Proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the third session of the Romanian-Venezuelan joint commission. The protocol of the session signed by the chairmen for the two sides, stipulates concrete actions for the development and intensification of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation and reiterates the resolve of both sides to look into new ways and means to further develop the bilateral economic relations grounded on mutual interest and advantage. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 12 Oct 82 AU]

FEC DECLARES 20 PERCENT DEVALUATION OF DINAR

AU221037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0600 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] On the occasion of a session of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Secretariat for Information has issued the following announcement:

Proceeding from the social orientation of pursuing an active policy of a realistic dinar exchange rate as one of the important factors in realizing a policy of economic stabilization, and in view of the fact that our economy's competitiveness is considerably lagging because of a faster increase in prices on the home market as against those on the international markets, the Federal Executive Council, at its session of 21 October, adopted a decision to devalue the dinar by 20 percent.

The change in the dinar exchange rate is one of the measures that have been taken or are in preparation with a view to creating more favorable conditions to increase production and exports, to bring about a more efficient way of conducting the economy, to improving the country's payment and currency balance sheets and its liquidity with regard to foreign trade. To insure to the fullest the effect of the change in the dinar exchange rate the Federal Executive Council will take decisive action to see to it that the adopted policy is consistently followed and that measures are taken to reduce within the framework of our material possibilities, that is, expenditures on investments and personal, general and communal investments.

These measures require concrete action in the organizations of associated labor and their broader interlinking and cooperation, and increase in export, in production and in labor productivity, and a more efficient and high-standard manner of conducting the economy, says in conclusion the announcement of the Federal Secretariat of Information on the occasion of yesterday's session of the Federal Executive Council at which the decision was adopted to devalue the dinar by 20 percent.

Srebic Meets With Press

LD221256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- In connection with last night's Federal Executive Council decision to devalue the dinar by 20 percent, it was stressed at a press conference today that this measure was part of a total strategy of economic stabilization. This measure should contribute to efforts to raise production and export and to have more rational imports.

Before a large number of Yugoslav and foreign correspondents, Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that devaluation would increase our economy's competitiveness on the world market.

U.S. ACTIONS IN UN, LAGS IN ARMS TALKS DECRIED

AU210944 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Oct 82 p 8

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "The Week in the World" column: "Many Crises"]

[Excerpts] Everything in the world, it appears, is marked by crises. No one is immune from crises, no field of life, no country, irrespective of their different positions and orientations.

Recently we have also been living with a crisis of international organizations, and this was particularly expressed through the obstruction of a superpower with veto power and special responsibilities for peace in condemning the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. At issue is not the UN impotence and ineffectiveness, but political relations in which the interests of military alliances are above the charter's principles.

This American attitude toward Israel has brought the United Nations -- at a time when the United Nations should solve other great problems -- into a difficult situation of discussing two extreme positions: Israel's expulsion from the United Nations and the U.S. withdrawal from the UN General Assembly. This does not mean that one should abandon the strictest possible measures against the aggressor, but rather that everything possible should first be done to create the conditions for preventing aggressions and solving conflicts within the UN framework. What causes the greatest concern, in fact, is the tendency to resolve certain very difficult problems and conflicts outside the United Nations.

Missile Blackmail

The Soviet-American disarmament talks continue at "four tables" in New York, Vienna and (at two tables) in Geneva, but with well-known old threats, blackmail and without any readiness to make concessions and compromises. Besides, the two sides stubbornly avoid a summit meeting, and this is a specific indication either of their lack of readiness or difficulties in reaching an agreement.

Because of all this it is necessary to cite the veteran of the classic diplomacy of detente, Ambassador Kennan, who has recently condemned the destructive effect of conducting public discussion on East-West relations in military terms. Criticizing primarily the policy of his government, Kennan warned that war is all the more unavoidable if someone makes as many efforts as possible to make it unavoidable.

In this connection, the question arises as to what is the real goal of American "monetarism." Its product is an enormous increase in the number of unemployed of 10 percent, that is, over 11 million people, which the United States has not seen since the great recession of the thirties. Monetarism has, naturally, channeled money to nonproductive purposes -- to arms. Herein lies the danger of which Kennan speaks.

MOJSOV LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING IN NICOSIA

LD221026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for Nicosia by air this morning to take part in the work of the nine-member ministerial committee of nonaligned countries which will discuss Palestine. The first meeting of the committee will be held in Nicosia tonight. After consultations in Nicosia, the nine nonaligned countries' ministers will leave for Tunis for two days of talks with Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO leader.

REQUIREMENT OF DEPOSIT TO CROSS BORDER VIEWED

LD172318 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The introduction of deposits for crossing the border is a logical and economically-justified move within the context of economic stabilization measures as a whole. It will, however, yield expected results only if domestic market supply is improved at the same time.

Currently ignoring all the possible reasons why many passengers have been crossing the border, a section of our citizens has decided to make the trip precisely because they have been unable to purchase at home everything they need, mostly detergents, coffee and some medicines. With the introduction of deposits, the cost of every trip increases and few will be able to cross the border. Therefore the most important task raised now is that of doing everything to improve necessary supplies in the domestic market. Should this not be done the door to numerous speculations will be opened.

Measures which make trips abroad economically difficult are, as a method, not unknown in the world. All countries when faced with balance of payments difficulties have been and are introducing them. Not even countries that are economically greatly developed shirk taking such decisions.

The latest Federal Executive Council decision is thus no exception and it should, among other things, contribute to strengthening the value of the dinar. A solution to the country's balance of payments difficulties could be sought by increasing exports and establishing a more severe regime of spending foreign exchange. All the measures adopted by the Yugoslav assembly are also along this line. Exporters are receiving many privileges while the state reduces its foreign exchange expenditure to the extent that is absolutely necessary. All official trips abroad are being severely restricted and foreign exchange will be saved wherever possible.

The Federal Executive Council has decided on this move by proceeding from the fact that all citizens, in line with their possibilities, should contribute to the strengthening of the country's foreign liquidity. One way of achieving this is to reduce trips abroad; that will contribute to less domestic currency being taken outside our country's borders. These trips have previously taken large sums of money abroad and have practically devalued the currency, since the dinar later came back into the country, but in the pockets of foreigners. In this way the foreign exchange inflow from tourism was directly diminished.

The introduction of the dinar deposit has no connection whatsoever with the disposal of citizens foreign exchange. The status of the foreign exchange accounts remains absolutely unchanged and our citizens temporarily working abroad will have the same rights and privileges as before.

'BACKWARDNESS' IN THE KOSOVO 'MENTALITY' VIEWED

AU201812 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1123 GMT 20 Oct 82

[From the Review of Press and Radio and Television Programs: "TANJUG Report on the Maribor weekly 7D article by Mirko Cepic entitled "Passive Resistance"]

[Text] In its latest issue in the regular "Let Us Think Together" column by Mirko Cepic, the Maribor weekly 7D carries the following article entitled "Passive Resistance":

"It is my conviction that the present attitude and behavior of people in Kosovo can be characterized as passive resistance, and that implies: civil disobedience and sabotage, resistance against the state authorities without the use of force, and protest against the existing system. This is how the term passive resistance is defined by the general encyclopedia. Three terms -- civil disobedience, resistance and protest -- characterize the attitude and behavior (of people) in Kosovo. This is what the present situation is.

"In addition to this appraisal, we can cite a few other characteristics which explain the situation and the mood of the people. What is involved in this connection are pressures against the Serbs and Montenegrins in order to compel them to emigrate. This will be discussed more extensively in one of our future articles. Silence and opportunism are the next two characteristics. And then there is aggressiveness. The fact is that acts of violence continue to occur even if they may be reflected only in incidents of children throwing stones at automobiles and buses. However, it is the economic inactivity or passiveness that is the general characteristic in this connection. Since irredentism can still be noticed, I am convinced that the passive resistance is an organized resistance.

"I will cite some data to show that this situation is not the product of my imagination. Let me begin with Stane Dolanc and his statements on Belgrade television in which he said: 'A certain kind of power vacuum prevailed in Kosovo for a long time. Thus, for instance, it was normal for the people not to pay taxes, house rents, water and electricity bills and television fees, to drive without driver's licences, to refuse to register their automobiles and so forth.'

"All this can be called civil disobedience. However, there is a lack of strength to counter these phenomena (in Kosovo) because no one has the courage to disconnect the electric power supply to those who have not paid for it. At the same time, it is possible to conclude on the basis of this behavior that the irredentists have decided in favor of creating a state of anarchy to force the authorities to finally take some measures. Do they ultimately want to provoke a civil war? As a matter of fact, there is also another claim made by them that is interesting. It is the claim that they are exploited by other republics and that, accordingly, why should they not recover 'what has been taken from them' by refusing to pay for what they consume. This simultaneously represents pressure aimed at winning the recognition of a republic for them. What is involved is really the question: Where and to whom does Kosovo belong, to the SFRY or to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania?

"In all this behavior, there is no logic of contemporary civilization. If the telephone is used, then it is necessary to pay for its use. This is the logic of the market and commodity relationship everywhere in the world. Therefore, if the irredentists imagine communism as a situation in which they simply take, then they only show how far removed they are from any realistic appraisals of life and mutual relations. It would be easy to introduce a system in which nothing would be paid for and in which we would simply take whatever we needed. This is supposed to be communism. But from where can all that be taken? If the irredentists are invoking Stalin, they should nevertheless recognize the realistic laws of life according to which it is only possible to consume as much as is produced.

"For this reason, let us acquaint ourselves with a brief report on their economic situation. The Belgrade newspaper VECERNJE NOVINE has published the following commentary: 'Idleness, carelessness, negligence, waste, unjustified absenteeism and a careless attitude toward machines and tools, resulting in many breakdowns and accidents, have assumed alarming proportions. Those who know the Kosovo situation well interpret all that as a deliberate opposition to Kosovo's progressive forces which wage the struggle to settle the relations in the province.'

"At the conference of the Kosovo trade unions, the question was asked: How is it possible that the Kosovo industry which, on the average, is better equipped and more modern than the industry of the country as a whole, is lagging in its productivity by at least 30 percent behind the average productivity of Yugoslav industry? The fact that the personal incomes are paid irrespective of incomes and of the actual amount of work was cited at the conference as one of the reasons for this situation.

"The author of this report, DELO correspondent Stojan Zitko, further points out that, in Kosovo, personal incomes are viewed 'as a matter of social policy,' that is, along the line: in a certain work organization, 900 workers realize relatively low earnings but it is 5,500 to 6,000 people that must live from these earnings. The data on Kosovo agriculture are also interesting. It produces 1.5 tons instead of 6 tons per hectare.

"Is what is involved in this connection due to deliberate actions or to a fatalism which is so characteristic for the peoples who were late in becoming acquainted with the industrial civilization? I am convinced that, in Kosovo, the irredentists have ample opportunities for undermining and destructive activities because the mentality there is such.

"We were silent about Kosovo all the time and we were not silent only because of possible breakouts of crises and tensions between the masses and the leadership there and between the Albanians and the Serbs. We were silent primarily because we did not want to point the finger at the backwardness in the mentality and behavior there. We did not want to offend anyone because we were convinced that, by staying silent about the unacceptable behavior, we would contribute to humanizing the relations in the Kosovo society and thereby provide an opportunity for a steady adaption to the demands of contemporary industrial life, such demands as personal and individual discipline, gradual emancipation from family and clan dependence, greater initiative at work to earn higher incomes, willingness to reduce the number of family members in accordance with material possibilities, participation in the Yugoslav community and the like.

"We were convinced that all these processes toward modernizing the life in Kosovo were their internal affair because what should have been primarily involved in this connection was a change of the mentality. But now the irredentists are paying us back for that by basing their actions on the old and unacceptable values of the clan ways of life and behavior. This is a destructive attitude and a political mistake of the Kosovo extremists who simply refuse to understand that they have all opportunities for a very quick development of their province, that is, a development within the framework of Yugoslavia.

"The gap between the modern (?equipment) and the unwilligness of people or even their incapability to work is a world problem. Under capitalism, the differences between the developed and the undeveloped are solved by providing obsolete technology for the undeveloped. Progressive people have always and continuously pointed out that the gap cannot be bridged in this way because, using inferior technology, the undeveloped would continue to be undeveloped, even if they had the necessary work capability, and consequently social relations would also continue to be undeveloped. Thus, it is more just to strive to eliminate differences by risking, that is, by giving modern technology to the undeveloped and demand good results from them even though we may be aware that everything cannot be easy at the beginning.

"This is the humane approach, and the nonaligned countries struggle for this economic and political orientation. And we in Yugoslovia, too, were convinced that the differences would be eliminated approximately proportionally to the quicker development of the undeveloped and, at the same time, we provided assistance. And what are the irredentists giving us in return? Passive resistance, refusal to respect our own regulations and opposition to the honest intentions of the entire Yugoslav community. Egotistic bigotry is characteristic for the undeveloped. And the irredentists have demonstrated precisely this quality.

"I could understand the irredentism and passive resistance in Kosovo if they wanted to change an unacceptable situation. In this connection I have in mind a situation in which they would not be receiving aid from the community, in which they would not enjoy the right to their language and culture and in which they would not have their representatives in the highest Yugoslav bodies or these representatives would be in subordinate position because of the province's status. But they have all that and yet they resist. On the basis of all the aforementioned, we come to the conclusion that they are so politically blind that they are incapable of accepting a single sound argument. And herein precisely is the problem because sound arguments demand activity, discipline at work, discipline in births, breaking up family and clan dependence and a definite abolition of blood feuds. The irredentists or the 'Marxists-Leninists," as they like to call themselves, have not mentioned a single word about blood feuds, an evil inherited from their original society. Let us only recall the beginning of the workers' movement: The negative attitude toward peasants in the last century did not exist only because what was involved were peasant landowners but also because the village was the source of reaction. The irredentists in Kosovo are using muddled accusations about exploitation and inequality of Albanians but, at the same time, they have failed to do away with their own shortcomings.

"Therefore the question is raised: Are not the irredentists or 'Marxists-Leninists' and admirers of neighboring Albania merely conservative elements from the period of the Ballist aspirations for the 'greater Albania' who have no idea how they want to live.

"Neighboring Albania, which is hostile to us, has also succeeded in partially settling its economic situation thanks to the fact that first we extended assistance to them (until 1948), then assistance came from the Soviet Union and finally from China. When assistance ended, difficulties arose.

"Silence and opportunism are the next characteristics. It is over 1 and 1/2 years since the Kosovo developments, but in this period a differentiation between irredentist and the progressive forces has still not been achieved. In the fortress of national revival (positive or negative), at Pristina University, 7 teachers and 19 students were expelled from the League of Communists since the last year's developments. At this university there are 3,500 members of the League of Communists organized in 77 basic organizations. In the newspapers it is possible to read that there are 3,500 communists at the university, but I ask myself what kind of communists are these who have kept silent for over 1 and 1/2 yeras. It was only a few days ago that the first names of teachers were published who, it is believed, should not be at the university. Questions are already being asked as to whether this is in order.

"The problem is complex, and this is the evil, because what is involved is not only a conflict between forces of irredenta (or counterrevolution) and the self-managing forces. If only this conflict were involved, then the problem would be very simple. However, what is involved is much more than that. Primarily, what is involved is a conflict in every Albanian and this conflict boils down to the question: Should one respect the old family morality and dependence, or should one reject all this reactionary setiment and decide in favor of a modern industrial society. The next conflict also dealt with a conflict among the Albanians: disagreements between the clans and contradictions between the self-managing society and a bureaucratic caste. In this connection they directed their (?internal) and social dissatisfaction to political slogans about an ethnically pure Kosovo, to recognizing Kosovo as a republic and the Albanians in Yugoslavia as a people. Since they seek contradictions outside themselves, they have begun to attack the entire Yugoslav community, particularly the Serbs and Montenegrins who live in Kosovo. With passive resistance they postpone the solving of conflicts infinitely, and they do this primarily to their own detriment, to the detriment of Albanians."

EMIGRATION OF SERBS AND MONTENEGRINS DISCUSSED

By Kosovo LC Commission

LD182156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatina 1441 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Pristina, 18 Oct (TANJUG) -- The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has been gradually decreasing. The more concrete implementation of measures and actions which the assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo adopted following the first discussion of this phenomenon has contributed to this. The emigration of members of these nationalities is, however, still very much in evidence and is influenced by various pressures exerted by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. This was stated at today's session of the Commission for the Development of Intranational Relations of the Privincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists.

It was stated at the session that in the first few months of the year 357 families had emigrated from Pristina, 23 from Srbica , 23 from Vucitrn and 19 from Pec. A total of 3,365 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities emigrated from Pristina, 281 from Istok, 225 from Kosovska Vitina, 105 from Gnjilane, and so on.

It was also noted that with the improvement of the political security situation, less and less people are deciding to leave the province. However, the atmosphere of uncertainty is still exerting a considerable influence on emigration. In the present grave economic situation, what causes particular concern is the fact that cadres very necessary to the Kosovo economy are leaving the province. Most numerous among them are intellectuals, white collar workers and skilled workers. But it is symptomatic that over 50 percent of those who have emigrated from Kosovo this year had arranged for housing in advance and ensured for themselves the same standards they enjoyed in Kosovo.

However, what should constitute a warning to the League of Communists is that there are still in its ranks those who look upon the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins as a normal phenomenon or who have varying views of it. Therefore, all the consequences made possible by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and the enemy goal of an ethnically pure Kosovo must be pointed out day by day.

In Kosovo Assembly Committee

AU212005 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Summary] The Kosovo Assembly Information Commission examined the report of the Executive Committee pertaining to the implementation of measures to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The meeting stressed that the material provided is very much of a general nature, that concrete examples of pressure should have been included and that more should have been said about the concrete work of the judicial organs concerning abuse of duties by individuals. "Observations were also made that the situation report failed to include all [28 of] the municipalities of the province, but only included nine of them."

The commission gave its support to recommendations on further measures needed to prevent emigration and stressed particularly the very important role of the information media since they have great influence in shaping public opinion. The media must engage themselves in the future, too, on the basis of the political platform of the LCY Central Committee, to contribute in further promoting the political stability of Kosovo and in preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

By Antic in BORBA 10 Oct

AU151023 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 82 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] In recent days, "good and eagerly awaited news" has been reported by the Kosovo Executive Council: "During the past month, 25 Serbian and Montenegrin families which had emigrated after the counterrevolutionary events last year have returned to Kosovo and the the same number of families have requested that their return to Kosovo be made possible." This is a result of the gradual stabilization of the entire political and security situation in the province. "The people now believe in the strength of our unity" and in the "uncompromising struggle of the League of Communists of Kosovo against all forms of hostile activity," the struggle which is now headed by the communists of Albanian nationality.

Some specific measures of the sociopolitical communities have also been a contributing factor in this respect. For instance, in Gnjilane a decision has been adopted to approve the construction of houses for some 20 Serbian family on socially owned land. In Prizren, some sold property has been returned to a family which had emigrated. Employment has been found for all those who have returned and who had been previously employed.

The fact is, however, that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins still continues even though it is slowing down. "As is pointed out in Kosovo on every occasion, the League of Communists at this time still cannot be satisfied with the results of the struggle to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. For this reason a resolute and difficult struggle is being waged against the hostile forces at the university and, very soon, this struggle will also be intensified in the associated labor, in local communities and in every village. The target of the struggle will be all those who are disrupting intranational relations, causing unrest and encouraging emigration.

"The League of Communists of Kosovo has more and more helpers in these struggles because increasingly wide sections of the society are more and more resolutely acting against the enemy."

SERBIAN TU CONGRESS OPENS IN BELGRADE 21 OCTOBER

LD212026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG) -- The singing of the Internationale in the trade union house in Belgrade this afternoon marked the beginning of the Seventh Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia.

A total of 780 delegates and 230 guests are taking part in the congress, which is being covered by 400 correspondents from 90 [word indistinct] newspapers.

The congress of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia was declared open by Milun Tadic. Delegates paid homage with 1 minute of silence to Josip Broz Tito, Edvard Kardelj, Jovan Veselinov, Stevan Doronjski and all members of the trade union federation who have died between the two congresses.

The congress proceeded by electing its working presidium, the members of its congress delegations, to lay wreaths at the grave of Comrade Tito and at the graves of Svetozar Markovic, Radovan Drgovic, Dimitrije Tucovic and Dusan Petrovic Sane.

The first session of the Seventh Congress of the Serbian Trade Union Federation was chaired by Ilijaz Kurtesi. After the adoption of the standing order and election of the working bodies of the Seventh Congress of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia, Milan Tadic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Serbia, submitted the introductory report entitled "The Trade Union Federation of Serbia in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and Economic Stabilization."

Addressed by Ckrebic

AU212121 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Report on speech by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, greeting the Seventh Congress of the Serbian Trade Union Federation, in Belgrade on 21 October -- with portions recorded]

[Text] Addressing the participants of the Seventh Congress of the Serbian Trade Union Federation, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, said that, following a long period of fast progress in economic and social development, we got into economic difficulties. These difficulties, however, cannot discourage us. The long term foundations of economic stabilization, Ckrebic stressed, are our signpost and task and what we need to implement them is a collective social effort and well-devised measures of economic policy and strategy. The time has come for everyone to bear his share of responsibility without any delay and in a skillful, resolute and courageous way.

According to Dusan Ckrebic, two elements point to the conclusion that we as a society are capable of achieving long term stabilization results: This is primarily that the working people and citizens have accepted the latest measures of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council, and that unity exists in society on the need to make extraordinary efforts without any delay. In all this, the role of the trade unions as an independent and responsible factor of the political system is also enormous.

After having stressed that the positions of the trade unions must be present everywhere where democratic and political decisions are adopted, Dusan Ckrebic pointed to the long term tasks and immediate actions facing all of us, and added:

[Begin recording] I believe that in all these actions and tasks we must proceed from the fact that the many great results achieved in past development -- primarily our social, material and political strength that has been created within the frameworks of socialist self-management -- provide a strong basis for more rapidly overcoming many of our present difficulties and for suppressing and eliminating the resistance to our self-managing course of development.

We must, however, differentiate with the greatest possible attention as to what is what in all this, so that it would not happen that our subjective weaknesses, which we can and must overcome in every circle, would be concealed behind certain of our objective and frequently invented difficulties and dilemma. Without this our actions will be of short duration in the collision with many realities that surround us. This also usually is an opportunity for various antiself-managing and antisocialist forces to interfere more easily in our social and political life, trying to build bases for their activity on our weaknesses, inefficiency and failures.

Precisely because we have gained sufficient experience in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and in the struggle against these opposition and antiself-managing forces we must be aware of the fact that without very intensive and broad political activity by all organized socialist forces and without a specific political struggle in every circle we cannot advance more rapidly. We also need such activity today. To this end, not only the League of Communists but also all sociopolitical organizations -- and on this occasion I particularly mention the Trade Union Federation and the Socialist Alliance -- must be up to the level of their historic tasks, and this means that they must be ideologically prepared for action activity in political and self-managing practice. [end recording]

In his speech of greetings, Dusan Ckrebic stressed that the League of Communists of Serbia, thanks to the clear orientations in the tasks of economic stabilization and the development of the delegate system, will in a creative and radical way remove the phenomena of ideological confusion, negative criticism of our economic and political system, as well as the attempts at directing our self-managing development in another direction. He then continued:

[Begin recording] I am deeply convinced that many responsible tasks and obligations which the broadest number of members and organizations of the League of Communists have set and will set for themselves at the Seventh Congress of the Trade Union Federation will be completely implemented later.

In conclusion I would like to say that in the results which this congress will achieve after a comprehensive discussion and agreement of delegates at this congress, as well as in the results which the Serbian Trade Union Federation will achieve in its further activity on implementing the decisions of its congress, the Central Committee and the League of Communists of Serbia see as an important basis for its ideological and political action, for work and activity of communists in the struggle to implement the positions of the 12th LCY Congress and the 9th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia.

Thank you. [applause] [end recording]